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ABSTRACT

This document presents texts from the European Convention on Spectator Violence. The six parts are (1) "Texts Adopted by the Committee of Ministers"; (2) "Texts Adopted at Conferences, Working Parties, and Informal Meetings of European Ministers Responsible for Sport" and "Informal Working Parties/Informal Meeting of European Ministers Responsible for Sport"; (3) "Texts Adopted by the Parliamentary Assembly"; (4) "Texts Adopted by the Standing Committee"; (5) "Work of the Standing Committee"; and (6) "Work of the Committee for the Development of Sport Concerning Spectator Violence." (SM)

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THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND SPORT

1966-1998

VOLUME IV

Texts of the European Convention on Spectator Violence

N. Borch-Jacobsen'

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SP038850

Texts adopted by:

- **the Committee of Ministers,**
- **the Conferences and Informal Meetings of European Ministers responsible for sport,**
- **the Parliamentary Assembly,**
- **the Standing Committee**

in the field of spectator violence.

Dates of accession to the European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sport Events and in particular at Football Matches

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BELGIUM	24/08/90
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	29/12/94
BULGARIA	16/10/96
CROAȚIA	27/01/93
CYPRUS	22/06/87
CZECH REPUBLIC[1]	28/04/95
DENMARK[1]	19/08/85
FINLAND	16/01/87
FRANCE	17/03/87
GREECE	26/10/88
HUNGARY[1]	18/04/90
ICELAND	23/01/86
ITALY	08/11/85
LUXEMBOURG	10/02/88
NETHERLANDS	30/12/88
NORWAY[1]	14/04/87
POLAND	21/04/95
PORTUGAL	26/06/87
ROMANIA	19/05/98
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	12/02/91
SLOVAKIA[1]	06/05/93
SLOVENIA	02/07/92
SPAIN	16/07/87
SWEDEN[1]	13/09/85
SWITZERLAND	24/09/90
"THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA"	30/03/94
TURKEY	30/11/90
UNITED KINGDOM[1]	19/08/85

[1] Signature without reservation as to ratification

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Volume III Doping in Sport

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Part One

Texts adopted by the Committee of Ministers

Convention and Recommendation

European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports Events and in Particular at Football Matches (ETS 120)

The member states of the Council of Europe and the other States Party to the European Cultural Convention, signatory hereto,

Considering that the aim of the Council of Europe is to achieve a greater unity between its members;

Concerned by violence and misbehaviour amongst spectators at sports events, and in particular at football matches, and the consequences thereof;

Aware that this problem is likely to put at risk the principles embodied in Resolution (76) 41 of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, known as the "European Sport for All Charter";

Emphasising the important contribution made to international understanding by sport, and especially, because of their frequency, by football matches between national and club teams from European states;

Considering that both public authorities and the independent sports organisations have separate but complementary responsibilities to combat violence and misbehaviour by spectators, bearing in mind that the sports organisations also have responsibilities in matters of safety and that more generally they should ensure the orderly conduct of the events they organise; considering moreover that these authorities and organisations should work together for this purpose at all appropriate levels;

Considering that violence is a current social phenomenon with wide repercussions, whose origins lie mainly outside sport, and that sport is often the scene for outbreaks of violence;

Being resolved to take common and co-operative action to prevent and control the problem of violence and misbehaviour by spectators at sports events,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1
Aim of the Convention

1. The Parties, with a view to preventing and controlling violence and misbehaviour by spectators at football matches, undertake, within the limits of their respective constitutional provisions, to take the necessary steps to give effect to the provisions of this Convention.

2. The Parties shall apply the provisions of this Convention to other sports and sports events in which violence or misbehaviour by spectators is to be feared, as appropriate to the specific requirements of such sports and sports events.

Article 2
Domestic co-ordination

The Parties shall co-ordinate the policies and actions of their government departments and other public agencies against violence and misbehaviour by spectators, where appropriate through setting up co-ordinating bodies.

Article 3
Measures

1. The Parties undertake to ensure the formulation and implementation of measures designed to prevent and control violence and misbehaviour by spectators, including in particular:

   a. to secure that adequate public order resources are employed to counter outbreaks of violence and misbehaviour, both within the immediate vicinity of and inside stadia and along the transit routes used by spectators;
   b. to facilitate close co-operation and exchange of appropriate information between the police forces of the different localities involved or likely to be involved;
   c. to apply or, if need be, to adopt legislation which provides for those found guilty of offences related to violence or misbehaviour by spectators to receive appropriate penalties or, as the case may be, appropriate administrative measures.

2. The Parties undertake to encourage the responsible organisation and good conduct of supporters, clubs and the appointment of stewards from within their membership to help manage and inform spectators at matches and to accompany parties of supporters travelling to away fixtures.

3. The Parties shall encourage the co-ordination, in so far as legally possible, of the organisation of travel arrangements from the place of departure with the co-operation of clubs, organised supporters, and travel agencies, so as to inhibit potential trouble-makers from leaving to attend matches.

4. The Parties shall seek to ensure, where necessary by introducing appropriate legislation which contains sanctions for non-compliance or by any other appropriate means, that, where outbreaks of violence and misbehaviour by spectators are to be feared, sports organisations and clubs, together with, where appropriate, stadium owners and public authorities, in accordance with responsibilities defined in domestic law, take practical measures at and within stadia to prevent or control such violence or misbehaviour, including:

   a. to secure that the design and physical fabric of stadia provide for the safety of spectators, do not readily facilitate violence between spectators, allow effective crowd control, contain appropriate barriers or fencing, and allow security and police forces to operate;
   b. to segregate effectively groups of rival supporters, by allocating to groups of visiting supporters, when they are admitted, specific terraces;
   c. to ensure this segregation by strictly controlling the sale of tickets and to take particular precautions in the period immediately preceding the match;
   d. to exclude from or forbid access to matches and stadia, in so far as it is legally possible, known or potential trouble-makers, or people who are under the influence of alcohol or drugs;
   e. to provide stadia with an effective public address system and to see that full use is made of this, of the match programme and of other publicity outlets to encourage spectators to behave correctly;
   f. to prohibit the introduction of alcoholic drinks by spectators into stadia; to restrict, and preferably ban, the sale and any distribution of alcoholic drinks at stadia, and to ensure that all beverages available are in safe containers;
   g. to provide controls so as to ensure that spectators do not bring into stadia objects that are likely to be used in acts of violence, or fireworks or similar devices;
   h. to ensure that liaison officers co-operate with the authorities concerned before matches on arrangements to be taken for crowd control, so that the relevant rules are enforced through concerted action.

5. The Parties shall take appropriate social and educational measures, bearing in mind the potential importance of the mass media, to prevent violence in and associated with sport, in particular by promoting the sporting ideal through educational and other campaigns, by giving support to the notion of fair play, especially among young people, so as to enhance mutual respect both amongst spectators and between sports players and also by encouraging increased active participation in sport.

Article 4
International co-operation

1. The Parties shall co-operate closely on the matters covered by this Convention and encourage similar co-operation as appropriate between national sports authorities involved.

2. In advance of international club and representative matches or tournaments, the Parties concerned shall invite their competent authorities, especially the sports organisations, to identify those matches at which violence or misbehaviour by spectators is to be feared. Where such a match is identified, the competent authorities of the host country shall arrange consultations between those concerned. Such consultations shall take place as soon as possible and should not be later than two weeks before the match is due to take place, and shall encompass arrangements, measures and precautions to be taken before, during, and after the match, including, where necessary, measures additional to those included in this Convention.

Article 5
Identification and treatment of offenders

1. The Parties, respecting existing legal procedures and the principle of the independence of the judiciary, shall seek to ensure that spectators committing acts of violence or other criminal behaviour are identified and prosecuted in accordance with the due process of the law.

2. Where appropriate, particularly in the case of visiting spectators, and in accordance with the applicable international agreements, the Parties shall consider:

   a. transferring proceedings against persons apprehended in connection with violence or other criminal behaviour committed at sports events to their country of residence;
   b. seeking the extradition of persons suspected of violence or other criminal behaviour committed at sports events;
   c. transferring persons convicted of offences of violence or other criminal behaviour committed at sports events to serve their sentences in the relevant country.

Article 6
Additional measures

1. The Parties undertake to co-operate closely with their appropriate national sports organisations and clubs, and where appropriate, stadium owners, on arrangements regarding the planning and execution of alterations to the physical fabric of stadia or other alterations, including access to and egress from stadia, necessary to improve safety and to prevent violence.

2. The Parties undertake to promote, where necessary and in appropriate cases, a system laying down requirements for the selection of stadia which take into account the safety of spectators and the prevention of violence amongst them, especially for those stadia used for matches likely to attract large or unruly crowds.

3. The Parties undertake to encourage their national sports organisations to review their regulations continuously in order to control factors which may lead to outbreaks of violence by players or spectators.

Article 7
Provision of information

Each Party shall forward to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, in one of the official languages of the Council of Europe, all relevant information concerning legislative and other measures taken by it for the purpose of complying with the terms of this Convention, whether with regard to football or to other sports.

Article 8
Standing Committee

1. For the purposes of this Convention, a Standing Committee is hereby established.

2. Any Party may be represented on the Standing Committee by one or more delegates. Each Party shall have one vote.

3. Any member State of the Council of Europe or other state party to the European Cultural Convention which is not a Party to this Convention may be represented on the Committee as an observer.

4. The Standing Committee may, by unanimous decision, invite any non-member state of the Council of Europe which is not a Party to the convection and any sports organisation concerned to be represented by an observer at one or more of its meetings.

5. The Standing Committee shall be convened by the Secretary General of the Council of Europe. Its first meeting shall be held within one year of the date of the entry into force of the Convention. It shall subsequently meet at least every year. In addition it shall meet whenever a majority of the Parties so request.

6. A majority of the Parties shall constitute a quorum for holding a meeting of the Standing Committee.

7. Subject to the provisions of this Convention, the Standing Committee shall draw up and adopt by consensus its own Rules of Procedure.

Article 9

1. The Standing Committee shall be responsible for monitoring the application of this Convention. It may in particular:

   a. keep under review the provisions of this Convention and examine any modifications necessary;
   b. hold consultations with relevant sports organisations;
   c. make recommendations to the Parties concerning measures to be taken for the purposes of this Convention;
   d. recommend the appropriate measures to deep the public informed about the activities undertaken within the framework of this Convention;

e. make recommendations to the Committee of Ministers concerning non-member States of the Council of Europe to be invited to accede to this Convention;
f. make any proposal for improving the effectiveness of this Convention.

2. In order to discharge its functions, the Standing Committee may, on its own initiative, arrange for meetings of groups of experts.

Article 10

After each meeting, the Standing Committee shall forward to the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe a report on its work and on the functioning of the Convention.

Article 11
Amendments

1. Amendments to this Convention may be proposed by a Party, the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe or the Standing Committee.

2. Any proposal for amendment shall be communicated by the Secretary General of the Council of Europe to the member States of the Council of Europe, to the other States Party to the European Cultural Convention, and to every non-member state which has acceded to or has been invited to accede to this Convention in accordance with the provisions of Article 14.

3. Any amendment proposed by a Party or the Committee of Ministers shall be communicated to the Standing Committee at least two months before the meeting at which it is to be considered. The Standing Committee shall submit to the Committee of Ministers its opinion on the proposed amendment, where appropriate after consultation with the relevant sports organisations.

4. The Committee of Ministers shall consider the proposed amendment and any opinion submitted by the Standing Committee and may adopt the amendment.

5. The text of any amendment adopted by the Committee of Ministers in accordance with paragraph 4 of this article shall be forwarded to the Parties for acceptance.

6. Any amendment adopted in accordance with paragraph 4 of this article shall come into force on the first day of the month following the expiration of a period of one month after all Parties have informed the Secretary General of their acceptance thereof.

Final clauses

Article 12

1. This Convention shall be open for signature by member states of the Council of Europe and other States party to the European Cultural Convention, which may express their consent to be bound by:

a. signature without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval, or
b. signature subject to ratification, acceptance or approval, followed by ratification, acceptance or approval.

2. Instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval shall be deposited with the Secretary General of the Council of Europe.

Article 13

1. The Convention shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the expiration of a period of one month after the date on which three member states of the Council of Europe have expressed their consent to be bound by the Convention in accordance with the provisions of Article 12.

2. In respect of any Signatory State which subsequently expresses its consent to be bound by it, the Convention shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the expiration of a period of one month after the date of signature or of the deposit of the instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval.

Article 14

1. After the entry into force of this Convention, the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, after consulting the Parties, may invite to accede to the Convention any non-member state of the Council of Europe by a decision taken by the majority provided for in Article 20d of the Statute of the Council of Europe and by the unanimous vote of the representatives of the Contracting States entitled to sit on the Committee of Ministers.

2. In respect of any acceding state, the Convention shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the expiration of a period of one month after the date of the deposit of the instrument of accession with the Secretary General of the Council of Europe.

Article 15

1. Any state may, at the time of signature or when depositing its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, specify the territory or territories to which this Convention shall apply.

2. Any Party may, at any later date, by declaration addressed to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, extend the application of this Convention to any other territory specified in the declaration. In respect of such territory the Convention shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the expiration of a period of one month after the date of receipt of such declaration by the Secretary General.

3. Any declaration made under the two preceding paragraphs may, in respect of any territory mentioned in such declaration., be withdrawn by a notification addressed to the Secretary General. Such withdrawal shall become effective on the first day of the month following the expiration of a period of six months after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary General.

Article 16

1. Any Party may, at any time, denounce this Convention by means of a notification addressed to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe.

2. Such denunciation shall become effective on the first day of the month following the expiration of a period of six months after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary General.

Article 17

The Secretary General of the Council of Europe shall notify the member states of the Council of Europe, the other States Party to the European Cultural Convention and any state which has acceded to this Convention, of:

a. any signature in accordance with Article 12;
b. the deposit of any instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession in accordance with Article 12 or 14;
c. any date of entry into force of this Convention in accordance with Articles 13 and 14;
d. any information forwarded under the provisions of Article 7;
e. any report established in pursuance of the provisions of Article 10;
f. any proposal for amendment or any amendment adopted in accordance with Article 11 and the date on which the amendment comes into force;
g. any declaration made under the provisions of Article 15;
h. any notification made under the provisions of Article 16 and the date on which the denunciation takes effect.

In witness whereof the undersigned, being duty authorised thereto, have signed this Convention.

Done at Strasbourg, this 19th day of August 1985, in English and French, both texts being equally authentic, in a single copy which shall be deposited in the archives of the Council of Europe. The Secretary General of the Council of Europe shall transmit certified copies to each member state of the Council of Europe, to each state party to the European Cultural Convention, and any state invited to accede to this Convention.

Recommendation No. R (84) 8 of the Committee of Ministers to Member States on the Reduction of Spectator Violence at Sporting Events and in particular at Football Matches
(adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 19 March 1984)

1. The Committee of Ministers, under the terms of Article 15*b* of the Statute of the Council of Europe,

2. Recalling its Resolution (76) 41 on the "Principles for a policy of Sport for All";

3. Bearing in mind the resolution adopted by the European Ministers responsible for Sport on "violence associated with sport" at their 2nd Conference (London, 1978), and their declaration on spectator violence at football matches and other sports events, adopted at their 10th informal meeting in Rotterdam, in 1983;

4. Having regard to Recommendation 963 (1983) of the Parliamentary Assembly on cultural and educational means of reducing violence;

5. Respecting the established independence of sports federations, including the international football authorities and the national football authorities in member states;

6. Emphasising the important contribution made by sport and, especially, because of their frequency, football matches between national and club teams from member states, to international understanding and European co-operation;

7. Supporting the principle of fair play in sport and recognising the value of a thorough appreciation of this sporting ideal among spectators;

8. Considering that, in order to reduce violence in society generally, action must be taken against all forms of violence;

9. Concerned by the growth of violence associated with sport, and in particular by misbehaviour and violence among spectators at football matches, which damages sport by tarnishing its public image, by deterring spectators and which may also discourage participation at the level of the sports so affected;

10. Concerned that violence and misbehaviour impose greater social and economic costs on the communities of member states, including those arising from injury to third parties, policing and damage to property;

11. Considering that the governments of member states and the sports organisations have separate but complementary responsibilities in combating spectator violence and that the two should work together to this end;

12. Commending the actions already taken by member states and by the responsible national and international football authorities to reduce or contain this problem;

13. Convinced that member states of the Council of Europe should take a lead in seeking solutions to the problem, and that their first priority should be the implementation by governments and by football authorities of practical measures which will have an immediate impact,

I. Recommends that the governments of member states:

A. Should, as far as football matches are concerned, and within applicable constitutional limits:

1. acknowledge their responsibility, complementing that of regional and local government and of other public agencies, and that of the football authorities, to curb violence amongst spectators;

2. co-ordinate at national level the policies and actions of government departments and other public agencies against spectator violence, and foster similar co-operation to this end at other levels;

3. attach immediate priority to the formulation and implementation of practical measures designed to reduce spectator violence in the short term, including:

   a. appropriate steps to provide that adequate police resources are available to counter anticipated outbreaks of violence, both within the immediate vicinity of and inside the stadiums and along the transit routes used by spectators and also to encourage co-operation including the exchange of information between the police forces of the different localities involved;

   b. the consistent employment of, or where such does not exist the consideration of the adoption of, appropriate legislation, with a view to ensuring that those found guilty of offences related to spectator violence receive appropriate penalties, taking into account the serious nature of violent offences, which penalties may also deter others from similar acts;

B. That they co-operate fully with and take all possible steps to encourage their national football associations to:

4. ensure that effective measures are taken at and within stadiums to reduce spectator violence at football matches and in particular:

   a. to ensure that the design and physical fabric of football stadiums provide for the safety of spectators, do not readily facilitate violence between spectators, allow effective crowd control by police and contain appropriate barriers or fencing so as to protect the playing field and to control the movement of spectators around it;

   b. to segregate rival supporters, with one or more terraces reserved for visiting supporters only;

   c. to ensure this segregation by controlling the sale of tickets for matches, and to avoid the casual sale of tickets that might undermine such segregation;

   d. to ensure insofar as it is legally possible the exclusion of known trouble-makers;

   e. to ensure the provision of an effective public address system and that full use is made of this, of the match programme brochure and of other publicity outlets to encourage good behaviour by spectators;

   f. to restrict, if not ban, the sale of alcoholic drinks, including beer, and, if the sale of such beverages is permitted, to ensure that they are not available in potentially dangerous containers;

g. to take all practicable steps to ensure that spectators do not bring in any objects that might be used in acts of violence;

h. to consider appointing liaison officers to discuss before matches arrangements for crowd control with all appropriate public authorities so as to ensure that any relevant rules are enforced through concerted action;

i. to encourage the establishment of official supporters' clubs and the appointment of stewards from within their membership to help manage and inform spectators at matches and to accompany parties of supporters travelling to away fixtures;

5. ensure that the rules and guidelines of the *Union des associations européennes de football (UEFA)* for the avoidance of crowd disturbances are implemented as a minimum standard at all relevant matches and to consider adapting and extending them as appropriate to national circumstances so as to have a clear set of rules applicable to domestic matches;

C. That they work closely with their respective national football authorities to:

6. seek arrangements to assist with the financing of alterations to the physical fabric of stadiums or other measures necessary to improve safety and to curb spectator violence;

7. consider the possibility of introducing a system of stadium licensing to promote the safety and orderly behaviour of spectators especially for those stadiums used for matches likely to attract large or unruly crowds;

8. invite the media - whilst supporting their editorial independence and recognising their responsibility to report acts of violence - to highlight example of fair play and sporting behaviour by participants or spectators, in order to give publicity to the authors of such acts and encourage their peers to emulate them;

9. foster co-operation among relevant public authorities, football clubs and stadium owners to ensure good spectator access to stadiums (including bus and car parking facilities), unnecessary obstacles to spectator access being a possible stimulus to aggression among spectators;

10. consider the introduction of procedures and studies to monitor the impact of measures to alleviate violence and misbehaviour by football spectators;

D. That, in addition, on the occasion of international club and representative matches or tournaments they should:

11. co-operate closely and encourage similar close bilateral and multilateral co-operation as appropriate both among the relevant national football authorities involved and among the respective national public authorities (for example, police forces) including those of countries which may be crossed by visiting spectators;

12. seek to ensure, bearing in mind each member state's legal procedures and the independence of the judiciary, that visiting spectators apprehended in connection with acts of spectator violence are tried under procedures which are in accordance with the principles set out in paragraph 3.b above, or, where appropriate, take advantage of the possibility of transferring proceedings against such persons to the country of residence;

E. That, as far as other sports events are concerned where violence and misbehaviour among spectators may be a problem, they apply the same principles and ideas as are embodied in this recommendation, with respect both to governmental action and to action in co-operation with the national sports organisations concerned;

F. That, so far as the general causes of violence among players and spectators are concerned, they take additional long-term measures to prevent the growth of violence in sport by promoting the sporting ideal through educational and other campaigns and by giving support to the notion of fair play, especially among young people, so as to enhance friendship among sports players and spectators;

II. Instructs the Secretary General to transmit this recommendation to the governments of those states party to the European Cultural Convention which are not members of the Council of Europe.

Part Two

Texts adopted at Conferences, Working Parties and Informal Meetings of European Ministers responsible for Sport

Resolutions and Declarations

2nd Conference of European Ministers Responsible for Sport
(London, 4-7 April 1978)

Resolution No. 3/78 on Ethical and Human Problems in Sport
(Theme III)

The European Ministers of Sport, meeting in London,

Reaffirming their attachment to the principles set out in the European Sport for All Charter, and concerned to safeguard sport and sportsmen from exploitation of whatever kind;

Considering that modern sport is beset by a number of practices which are jeopardising the ethical basis of sport, and that these are no longer restricted to international competitive sport, but are beginning to affect sport at national, regional and club level;

Express their hope and confidence that the sports federations will overcome the problems facing them and offer their support in the quest for solutions;

Bearing in mind that the mental and physical health of their peoples is their common concern;

Resolve as follows:

ON VIOLENCE ASSOCIATED WITH SPORT:

Considering the serious problem of violence in and around sports grounds;

Bearing in mind the resolution of the congress on "Violence in Sport" held in Brussels on 7 and 8 September 1977;

Taking note of the document previously distributed by the Belgian Minister of Dutch Culture;

Considering the general desire to tackle this problem effectively without delay;

Recommend to the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to instruct the CDDS to elaborate, in co-operation with the international sports federations and organisations, the necessary measures to banish violence from the world of sport;

Ask the Belgian Minister of Dutch Culture to carry out this decision in close liaison with the chairman of the CDDS in order to set up an appropriate structure within the Council of Europe.

4th Conference of European Ministers responsible for Sport
(Malta, 15 - 16 May 1984)

Resolution No. 6/84 on Spectator Violence Associated with Sport

The European Ministers responsible for sport, meeting in Malta for their 4th Conference, on 15 and 16 May 1984,

Confirming their continuing disquiet about incidents of violence among spectators attending sporting events and especially at international club and representative football matches between teams from their countries;

Deploring especially the incidents which have occurred throughout the current football season in several member countries;

Confirming their determination to do what they can to reduce, if not eliminate, such anti-social behaviour;

Acknowledging especially the initiatives taken by UEFA in preparing regulations and guidelines for national football federations on measures to be taken at matches staged under its auspices;

Convinced that efforts to defeat this problem need the co-operation of all involved in the organisation and staging of sports events, governmental and non-governmental organisations alike;

Take note, with pleasure, of the adoption by the Committee of Ministers of the Recommendation No. (84) 8, on the Reduction of Spectator Violence at Sporting Events and in particular at Football Matches;

Appreciate that the provisions of this recommendation would do much to reduce the violence associated with football;

Resolve to do all within their competence to ensure full implementation and resolve to draw it to the attention of their respective national football authorities;

Ask the Secretary General of the Council of Europe to bring this Recommendation to the attention of UEFA;

Invite the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to ask the CDDS, in the period up to the 5th Conference, to monitor the operation of the provisions of this recommendation, to review its effectiveness and to consider what steps could be taken in the future to further the objective of stopping spectator violence;

Recommend that UEFA and other specialist bodies should be consulted, as appropriate, on any further measures.

Resolution No. 11/84 on past and future work of the CDDS, 1981 to 1984 and 1984 to 1986 (extract)

The European Ministers responsible for Sport, meeting in Malta for their 4th Conference on 15 and 16 May 1984,

Recalling the Resolutions adopted at their 3rd Conference;

Thanking the CDDS for its work on the subjects identified at that conference as priorities for European sports co-operation;

Thanking the Clearing House for its continuing contribution to this co-operation;

Endorsing the conclusions of this work as submitted in the background paper for Theme I of this Conference;

Reaffirming their conviction that the Council of Europe and the European Cultural Convention, with their possibilities for political, practical and technical forms of co-operation, should remain the principal framework for European intergovernmental co-operation in sport;

Warmly thank the Maltese government for its hospitality during this Conference and gratefully accept the offer of the Irish government to host the 5th Conference in 1986 at Dublin;

Invite the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to request the Committee for the Development of Sport (CDDS), within agreed budgetary resources, to continue to provide policy-makers with help in implementing the provisions of the European Sport for All Charter adopted at the 1st Conference by giving special attention to the following areas, where appropriate in co-operation with the international sports organisations:

...

5. with regard to Article 5:

   to propose ways of maintaining the ethical values of sport, for example, by helping the effective implementation of the European Anti-Doping Charter for Sport adopted at this Conference, and of Recommendation R (84) 8 on the Reduction of Spectator Violence at Sporting Events; and to study the influence of commercial pressures, including the impact of TV rights, on sport, and to prepare if necessary a revised sports sponsorship code;

...

5th Conference of European Ministers responsible for Sport
(Dublin, 30 September-2 October 1986)

Resolution No. 2/86 on Progress in European Sports Co-operation

The European Ministers responsible for Sport, meeting in Dublin for their 5th Conference from 30 September to 2 October 1986,

1. General

   Considering that sport continues to occupy an ever-increasingly important place in society and public policy, both because of its positive contributions to the happiness of citizens and to the

health of society, and because of some undesirable effects deriving from a phenomenon of such mass popularity;

Noting that Sport for All, the concept first conceived within the Council of Europe and developed in the European Sport for All Charter (Resolution (76) 41), has now become recognised universally and that Sport for All programmes have been discussed within many international governmental and non-governmental sports organisations;

Expressing the wish that the Council of Europe might develop or strengthen its links with such organisations, whether universal, regional or European, in order to contribute actively to the development of such programmes;

Recalling the proposals which they have submitted to the Committee of Ministers for starting a dialogue with Sports Ministers from other regions of the world, including with those from other European countries;

Reaffirming their attachment to the framework of the Council of Europe, and the European Cultural Convention, as the most suitable one for the discussion of common problems and for the elaboration of common policies in the field of sport, and welcoming the Parliamentary Assembly's support and co-operation;

Noting that the draft 3rd Medium-Term Plan of the Council of Europe provides a sound framework for continued co-operation and the further development of sports policies for the 1990s;

2. Work Programme 1984-1986

Thanking the CDDS for undertaking work on the instructions of the Committee of Ministers on those Resolutions adopted at their last Conference (Malta, 15 to 16 May 1984) in which they asked for action, and approving the results of it;

Noting that the changes introduced by the CDDS into its working methods since 1984 take account of the question they evoked in Resolution N° 10/84 adopted at their last Conference;

Considering that these changes provide a sound and useful basis for continuing intensive co-operation between the Sports Ministers, the Committee of Ministers and the CDDS;

Looking forward to strengthening such co-operation in the future;

Noting the results of other work carried out by the CDDS from 1984 to 1986, and particularly welcoming the clarification of its sports information policy and the redefinition of its links with the Clearing House, and the completion of work on the Eurofit project on testing physical fitness;

Thanking the Clearing House for its constructive role in adapting itself to the new sports information policy of the CDDS;

Considering that the increase and growing diversity of participation in sport and physical recreation are bound up with significant changes in the relationships between sport, industry, research, public authorities and the media;

Welcoming and supporting the twin projects begun by the CDDS on the study of the economic significance of sport and on new partnerships in sport, and agreeing, as appropriate, to provide for the co-operation of their experts in this work;

Noting the Parliamentary Assembly's Recommendation 1047 on boxing (See Part Three of this volume);

Warmly thanking the Irish government for its organisation of and hospitality during this Conference;

Resolve:

4. with regard to Spectator Violence associated with Sport:

to congratulate the CDDS on its prompt preparation of the draft European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports Events and in particular at Football Matches;

to welcome the report prepared by the CDDS on its activities concerning spectator violence associated with sport from 1983 to 1986;

to continue co-operation with the Union des Associations Européennes de Football (UEFA) and to express their gratitude for past co-operation;

to urge the Standing Committee of the European Convention, to pursue energetically the task entrusted to it by the Convention, where necessary in liaison with the CDDS;

Invite the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe:

to provide adequate support for the development of appropriate contacts with other organisations concerned with the development of sport, within and beyond Europe, both by the Sports Ministers themselves and by the CDDS as the Committee of Ministers may decide;

to support the continuation of work on violence associated with sport in general, and in particular to study the reasons for this violence and to begin work on the educational aspects and long-term prevention;

to support the proposals made by the CDDS to strengthen its work on sports information exchange and analysis and its input to the Clearing House;

6th Conference of European Ministers responsible for Sport
(Reykjavik, 30 May-1 June 1989)

Resolution No. 2/89 on European Sports Co-operation (extract)

The European Ministers responsible for Sport, meeting at Reykjavik for their 6th Conference, from 30 May to 1 June 1989,

Reaffirming their belief that sport is an integral part of education and culture, contributes to human development, plays an irreplaceable role in the quality of life of citizens, and that successful policies for sport can contribute to personal and social well-being;

Conscious of their duty to encourage by all appropriate means friendly and healthy participation in sport, and peaceful spectatorship of sports events;

Considering that sport and cultural activities and events on an increasingly broad European level could have a very positive impact on cultural and social progress and contribute to European unity;

Noting with satisfaction the participation as observers at the 6th Conference of European Ministers responsible for Sport of the Ministers from Hungary and Poland;

Invite the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe:

5. to instruct the CDDS to pay particular attention to the following subjects in the period leading up to the 7th Conference:

   b. the development of fair-play campaigns for the purposes, inter alia, of reducing violence and injuries among players and promoting the positive benefits of regular sporting activity;
   d. the preparation, bearing in mind any proposals of the Standing Committee on Resolution No. 4/89 on Safety, of a draft text on Spectator Safety at Sports Grounds and Events;

Resolution No. 3/89 on Spectator Violence

The European Ministers responsible for Sport, meeting in Reykjavik from 30 May to 1 June 1989 for their 6th Conference,

Note with pleasure that fifteen member States are Contracting Parties to the European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports Events and in particular at Football Matches and urge as many other member States as possible to sign and/or ratify the Convention rapidly;

Note that the problems of spectator violence remain a cause for serious concern, particularly in the aftermath of important matches and that public and football authorities must continue to be vigilant and to act together in the closest possible co-operation;

Thank the Standing Committee of the European Convention for the work it has undertaken and for the report presented to this Conference;

Note with pleasure, subject only to the regrettable behaviour of a small number of supporters, the successful outcome of the work of the responsible authorities of the Federal Republic of Germany, UEFA and the national authorities concerned with the European Football Championships in 1988;

Approve the guidelines for the control of ticket sales prepared by the Standing Committee;

Approve the Comprehensive Report on Measures to combat Hooliganism prepared by the Standing Committee at the request of the Sports Ministers at their 13th informal meeting at Athens;

Agree to work for the implementation of the controls and of such measures which are or may be appropriate at national level and to bring them to the attention of the relevant national authorities and organisations;

Consider that the following subjects merit particular attention and further study, and that the Standing Committee would be the most appropriate forum for this work:

1. the continuation of close co-ordination with the bodies concerned with the preparation of the World Cup in 1990 and the next European Football Championships in 1992, and to pay particular attention to the problems posed by spectators travelling through or staying in countries other than their own;

2. the evaluation of the behaviour of spectators at the European Football Championships in 1988 and during international matches during the 1989-90 season;

3. the evaluation of social, cultural and educational projects carried out in member States of the CDDS in order to develop practical preventative measures aimed at hooligans and potential hooligans;

4. the further development of practical working relationships with the group of permanent correspondents on football hooliganism in the European Community, bearing in mind the separate but complementary nature and responsibilities of the two bodies;

Instruct the Secretary General to inform the Standing Committee of this Resolution.

Resolution No. 4/89 on Safety

The European Ministers responsible for Sport, meeting at their 6th Conference from 30 May to 1 June 1989 in Reykjavik,

Express their heartfelt sympathy for the victims of and to those bereaved by the tragic events on 15 April 1989;

Reaffirm their belief that sports events should be the occasion for friendly, peaceful and enjoyable meetings for spectators and participants;
Recall that the European Convention on Spectator Violence did not ignore the importance of measures for spectator safety;

Note that international sports events are constantly increasing in number and size;

Resolve that a necessary complement to the European Convention on Spectator Violence is the preparation of a text incorporating the principles and appropriate measures to guarantee spectator safety at sports grounds and events;

Consider that the Standing Committee should be able to make proposals for such a text;

Instruct the Secretary General to inform the Standing Committee of this Resolution;

Invite the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to instruct the CDDS to prepare, in conjunction with the Standing Committee, the draft of such a text.

Resolution No. 6/89 on the Preservation of Ethical Values in Sport

The European Ministers responsible for Sport, meeting at Reykjavik from 30 May to 1 June 1989 for their 6th Conference,

Welcome the ratification, by fifteen States, of the European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports Events and in particular at Football Matches;

Welcome the signature of this same Convention by five other States;

Welcome, in addition, the progress made in the struggle against new forms of self-inflicted violence including doping, which has led to the preparation of the draft Anti-Doping Convention;

Reaffirm their support for the positive values of sport and physical education in accordance with the terms of the European Sport for All Charter;

Encourage member States:

1. to campaign in and out-of-school for the preservation and the promotion of the most positive ethical values which the practice of sport engenders;

2. to support with the greatest determination initiatives aimed at education and responsibility in club life;

Invite the Committee of Ministers to ask the Committee for the Development of Sport:

1. to help the DS-SR to begin in 1989 the co-ordinated research project on ethical values of young people in sport proposed at its 9th meeting (October 1988);

2. to study ways of preventing destructive forms of aggression in sport and recreation;

Agree to discuss ethical values in sport at their 7th Conference.

8th Conference of European Ministers responsible for Sport
(Lisbon, 17-18 May 1995)

Resolution No. 2/95 on Tolerance and Sport (extract)

The European Ministers responsible for Sport, meeting in Lisbon at their 8th Conference from 17 - 18 May 1995,

Recalling the past work of the Council of Europe on the universality of sport and the need to keep sport free of discrimination in all its forms, and in particular:

7. The work of the Standing Committee of the European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports Events and in particular at Football Matches on racial and xenophobic abuse and discrimination at football matches;

Referring to the Plan of Action against racism, xenophobia, antisemitism and intolerance adopted by the Summit of Heads of State and Government of the member States of the Council of Europe (Vienna, October 1993), which requires all sectors of the Organisation to be mobilised in the struggle against these unacceptable phenomena;

Deploring the fact that some forms of sport have so often provided a pretext for outbreaks of intolerance and violence, sometimes racist or xenophobic in character;

Confident nonetheless of the vast potential sport offers as a ground for intercultural encounters and understanding, as a workshop for socialisation and integration - particularly for disadvantaged groups - and as a school for democracy;

Considering that for this reason the Committee for the Development of Sport and the Standing Committee of the European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports events and in particular at Football Matches can, in their respective spheres, contribute significantly to the implementation of the Action Plan by reinforcing the main axes of their work:

1. non-discrimination in sport, and access to it for all;
2. the repudiation of, and fight against, violence and the climate that engenders it;
3. sport as a factor in socialisation and integration;
4. sport as a school of democracy and civic values;

Taking account of sport's potential, in particular through the intense media coverage which brings it to a broad and enthusiastic public, to project the image of team spirit and solidarity and to promote mutual understanding and respect;

Emphasising that well-known teams and sports stars have a particular responsibility because they represent role-models, especially for the young:

4. Ask the Standing Committee of the European Convention on Spectator Violence:

   a. to intensify that part of its work which is devoted to the struggle against all forms of discrimination and intolerance in sport and to draw up a plan of action to this end;

   b. to develop means of monitoring, in co-operation with the other partners concerned, the implementation of measures designed to combat discrimination and incitement to hatred and violence associated with some sport events;

   c. to study what other means may be opportune to ensure that sports events take place peacefully and in a sporting spirit based on mutual respect by all concerned.

Resolution No. 3/95 on European Sports Co-operation

The European Ministers responsible for Sport, meeting in Lisbon at their 8th Conference from 17 to 18 May 1995,

Thanking the Committee for the Development of Sport, the Standing Committee of the European Convention on Spectator Violence, and the Monitoring Group of the Anti-Doping Convention for their substantial contributions to the development of European Sports Co-operation and the aims of the Council of Europe since their last Conference in Rhodes in 1992,

Decide to give high priority to the efficient application of the European Convention on Spectator Violence and the Anti-Doping Convention;

3rd Meeting of the Working Party of European Ministers responsible for Sport
(Strasbourg, 7-8 February 1977)

Declaration

The informal working party of European Ministers responsible for Sport, meeting in the new Palais de l'Europe in Strasbourg on 7 and 8 February 1977, examined a set of questions concerning the establishment of machinery for co-operation within the Council of Europe in the field of sport, the danger of a politicisation of international sports federations and mutual consultation within the Council of Europe before major international meetings.

It also looked at the problem of violence and safety at international sporting events, indicated priorities in European co-operation in the field of sport, and decided to encourage the appropriate organisations to arrange European games for young people of school age.

The Ministers issued the following statement on safeguarding the independence of sport:

"The Ministers stress the importance of sport in a free society and are of the opinion that national sports bodies should be encouraged to take responsibility in the international organisations of sport.

They however express their concern about the fact that in some countries sport is seen not merely as a means of enabling man to develop his personality, but primarily as an instrument of national policy and a means of attaining increased national prestige.

State control of national sport, with individual governing bodies of sport playing only a very subordinate role, is contrary to the fundamental principles on which sports policies of countries in Western Europe are based.

Such an approach - which is quite alien to the concepts of the European Sport for All Charter - has serious implications for the freedom of international sport. At international level, such an attitude manifests itself in attempts to undermine the freedom of international sport by the use of nations' combined pressure and influence.

Independent national sport federations are the main safeguard of free international sport, and their autonomy can be considerably diminished if nations use their combined voting strength to attain aims that have nothing to do with sport.

It is for this reason that the Ministers appeal to the sporting organisations so that this idea may be upheld in the international federations".

6th Meeting of the Working Party of European Ministers responsible for Sport
(Paris, 22 May 1978)

Press Communiqué

The 6th Informal Meeting of European Ministers responsible for Sport was held in Paris on 22 May 1978 under the auspices of the Council of Europe. Its purpose was to prepare for the 2nd meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport to be held at UNESCO from 23 to 30 May 1978.

The Ministers present stressed that the organisation and conducting of international sports competitions were and must continue to be the responsibility of the competent non-governmental organisations. Realising the difficulties caused by increasing violence at sports events, the evil effects of doping, the difficulties due to the inordinate size and the cost of sports facilities, they called for permanent and organised concertation between these non-governmental organisations and the public authorities.

They noted with interest the manifesto published on 20 March 1978 by the Tripartite Commission of the International Olympic Committee and thought that the Commission might be the partner to discuss with UNESCO possible solutions for the problems at present being raised by international sport.

The European Ministers agreed that priority should be given to the study of the problems of protecting sports ethics, the disastrous consequences to the sporting image of outbreaks of violence, and the changes in technical standards that are increasing the cost of sports facilities.

They pointed out that in accordance with the Olympic ideal athletes took part in sports events as individuals; it was therefore desirable to restrict the use of symbols such as anthems, flags, etc liable to engender confusion between nationalism and sport. It was with this idea of the athlete's development as an individual in mind that the European Sport for All Charter could be proposed as a basis for the discussion of the charter that UNESCO has been asked to draw up.

Lastly, the European Ministers agreed to contribute to the Fund opened by UNESCO to help the developing countries to increase the numbers of their physical education and sport coaches and teachers, to build adequate sports facilities and to obtain the necessary information. The object of this effort was not only to enable everyone to engage in sport, but also to encourage the participation of athletes from the developing countries in sports events at the highest level.

9th Meeting of the Working Party of European Ministers responsible for Sport

(Paris, 27 January 1983)

Press Communiqué

The 9th Informal Meeting of European Ministers responsible for Sport from Council of Europe member States was held in Paris on 27 January 1983 at the invitation of the French government and presided over by Madame Edwige Avice, French Minister for Youth and Sports.

The Ministers constantly stressed the educational and cultural character of sport. It was in this spirit that they discussed the problems of violence associated with sport and decided to set up, within the Sports Committee of the Council of Europe, a working party to study concrete European measures to control violence, including the possibility of preparing a European Convention on violence, in collaboration with the NGOs.

The Ministers decided to strengthen measures against doping in sport and, here too, the possibility of a European Convention was mentioned, again in collaboration with the NGOs.

It was agreed that the 10th Informal meeting of Sports Ministers would take place in the Netherlands in the autumn of 1983 to discuss the consequences of both top-level sport and Sport for All for governments, and also professional football transfers.

The Ministers also had an exchange of views about certain problems posed by South African participation in sports events in Europe.

10th Meeting of the Informal Working Party of European Ministers responsible for Sport
(Rotterdam, 17 November 1983)

Declaration on Spectator Violence at Football Matches and other Sports Events

European Ministers for Sport meeting in Rotterdam for their 10th informal meeting recall their discussions at their 9th meeting in Paris of the problems of violence and sport and the resolutions on violence associated with sport adopted at their conferences in London and Palma de Majorca. They take account also of the concern of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe as set out in Recommendation N° 963 (1983) on cultural and educational means of reducing violence.

They reaffirm their particular concern about violence and misbehaviour among spectators at football matches and at other sporting events which represent a serious problem at national and international levels for sport and for society generally, not least the cost of policing. They acknowledge the long-term value of fostering better appreciation of the sporting ideal and the importance of fair play among players and spectators alike; but they are convinced that immediate priority should be given to the formulation and implementation of practical measures to discourage and curb violent behaviour by spectators.

They welcome the decision by the Committee for the Development of Sport of the Council of Europe to study the problem and note with satisfaction that the Working Group set up for this purpose has prepared proposals. The European Ministers support the principles underlying the Group's recommendations, which respect the autonomy of national and international sports federations but emphasise that public and sporting authorities must act together to counteract the problems of spectator violence.

In particular, the Ministers generally welcome and agree the recommendations for governments. They also stress the value of the practical measures identified in the Working Group's proposals, for example, segregation of rival supporters, the close control of ticket sales in support of this and the overall importance of co-ordinated pre-match planning by all concerned.

The European Ministers also note that these proposals endorse the importance of deterring spectators from violence, for example, through ensuring that the courts are able to impose deterrent penalties on those convicted of offences related to spectator violence, and that visiting foreign spectators face the prospect of trial, and appropriate punishment if convicted, if they are arrested in connection with acts of violence at sports events.

The Ministers agree to seek, with the appropriate sporting and public authorities, the immediate implementation of the Working Group's proposals not only within their own countries but also by developing bilateral co-operation on the occasion of forthcoming matches between their countries and their clubs. They recommend the proposals for formal adoption by the Council of Europe with possible drafting changes to reflect the different legal and administrative conditions in member countries and concerning the positive role of the media.

11th Meeting of the Informal Working Party of European Ministers responsible for Sport
(Lisbon, 16-17 May 1985)

Press communiqué

European Sports Ministers to work for safer sports facilities.

European Sports Ministers (from the twenty-one Council of Europe member States, Finland and the Holy See) today voiced, on behalf of their countries' sportsmen, athletes and fans, their sincere sympathy for the families that lost loved ones in last Saturday's tragic Bradford fire, which they said had stunned not only them but the international community as a whole. They said they would work for improved crowd safety and crowd control while ensuring that measures adopted reconciled public safety with public order.

Concerned about the safety of sports facilities following a spate of accidents including the Bradford disaster and the collapse of a Zurich swimming pool roof, they asked the Council of Europe to prepare a survey of safety precautions in sporting facilities.

They also called on the twenty-one member organisations to review current guide-lines on dealing with spectator violence and to strengthen them as appropriate while ensuring compatibility with safety requirements.

The Sports Ministers from the Council of Europe countries were attending an informal meeting in Lisbon on 16 and 17 May which was chaired by the Portuguese Secretary of State, Julio Miranda Calha, who also presented a paper on the Council's policy of "Sport for All". The Ministers welcomed the development in Sport for All and urged continuing promotion of sports by public authorities at national, regional and local levels in co-operation with national sports organisations. Areas identified for particular attention by governments included the need for:

1. more and better physical education and sports in schools;

2. more and better trained sports for all staff including proper medical supervisors to boost the health prevention role of sports particularly for newcomers and casual participants.

The Ministers were told that the benefits of sports for all had been estimated at 50 to 60 billion Deutsche marks in the Federal Republic of Germany which more than offsets the cost of treatment for sports injuries.

They also asked the Council of Europe to draw up a comprehensive handbook on the implementation of Sport for All policies.

Ministers also discussed other problems involving governments, most of which became particularly acute when countries staged major international sports competitions:

1. the increasing cost of TV rights for major international sports events;
2. the role of sponsorship in the financing of sports;
3. the need for sports to resist undue commercial pressures;
4. the search for new ways of financing sports (for example, the new 'Loto sportif' in France);
5. the importance of the sports sector in national economies.

Increasing participation in sports and the growth of sport in economic terms was not being matched by increased funds for sports from national budgets, said the Ministers.

They also called on the media to give a balanced view of sport, including minority sports, and asked international sports bodies not to make excessive demands on top level sportsmen through proliferation of international and European cup or championship events.

The next plenary conference will take place in Dublin from 30 September to 2 October 1986. Items on the conference agenda will include:

1. Sport and the media;
2. Safety of sports facilities;
3. Financing of sport;
4. Sport and the environment.

12th Informal Meeting of European Ministers responsible for Sport

(Strasbourg, 27 June 1985)

Resolution No. 1/85 on a European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports Events and in particular at Football Matches

The European Ministers responsible for Sport, meeting for their 12th Informal Meeting at the Council of Europe on 27 June 1985, have resolved:

1. to agree on a European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports Events and in particular at Football Matches;

2. to invite the Committee of Ministers to adopt and open for signature the Convention (see Recommendation No. R (84) 8 in Part One of this Volume) at the earliest opportunity in order that it may come into force in time for the next football season;

3 to request all governments entitled to do so to become Parties to the Convention as soon as possible.

Resolution No. 2/85 on a Dialogue with UEFA

The European Ministers responsible for Sport, meeting for their 12th Informal Meeting at the Council of Europe on 27 June 1985,

Expressing the will to take rapid and effective measures aimed at preventing spectator violence and countering increasing violence at sports events in general;

Considering the responsibility of governments and sports organisations respectively for maintaining public safety and order at sports events;

Recognising the prime responsibility of UEFA for laying down the conditions at matches organised under their auspices;

Agree to propose to UEFA:

1. to introduce binding requirements for the use of stadia for matches under the auspices of UEFA, which take account of national conditions and the level of the various matches and the threat of possible spectator violence, paying particular regard to:

   a. the design, physical fabric, and condition of the stadium;
   b. the size of spectator sections;
   c. the separation of spectator sections;
   d. access, exit and escape routes;
   e. technical control, monitoring and operational facilities;

2. to introduce binding requirements, bearing in mind the provisions in the proposed European Convention, for matches under the auspices of UEFA with regard to:

   a. ticket sales;
   b. segregation;
   c. admission controls;
   d. bans on carrying weapons and dangerous objects;
   e. forces to maintain safety and order on stadium premises;
   f. sales of beverages.

3. to involve national football associations and governments in laying down these requirements;

4. to identify matches where spectator violence may be anticipated and to initiate suitable consultations and preparations to prevent and control spectator violence,

Ask the Committee of Ministers to instruct the CDDS, pending the creation of the standing committee foreseen in the proposed European Convention, to hold initial discussions with UEFA and prepare a draft memorandum of understanding which would give effect to the above proposals and to provide for this work; and to report back as soon as possible to a future meeting of Sports Ministers.

13th Informal Meeting of European Ministers responsible for Sport
(Athens, 1-2 June 1988)

Press Communiqué

European Sports Ministers agree to curb doping in sport.

European Sports Ministers today agreed to draw up a set of legally binding rules to curb drug abuse in sport.

The proposal for a European Convention came from the British Minister Colin Moynihan. It will confirm the commitment of signatory governments in fighting drug abuse and signal that commitment to other countries, the Ministers said.

The Ministers accepted an invitation by Greece's Culture Minister Melina Mercouri to host the first ever European Ministerial Conference on Doping in Sport at Delphi. Meanwhile the Ministers called for the introduction of spot checks on athletes during training periods to counter the predictability of testing only at competitions.

The Ministers also voiced the hope that Europe's work on anti-doping measures could provide a basis for world-wide agreement in this area at the World Anti-Doping Conference in Ottawa later this month.

Sports Ministers from the twenty-one Council of Europe countries, plus Finland, the Holy See, San Marino and, for the first time, Yugoslavia, were meeting informally in Athens on 1 and 2 June with the Greek Minister Joseph Valyrakis in the Chair.

Other items discussed during the two day meeting included:

SOCCER VIOLENCE

The Conference reviewed the work of its Watchdog Committee (the Standing Committee of the 1985 Spectator Violence Convention now in force between thirteen countries) and endorsed recommendations to:

1. extend controls on alcohol sales and consumption to include the travel arrangements of supporters visiting matches;

2. encourage the restriction or ban on the sale of alcohol in the neighbourhood of stadia for a predetermined period before, during and after matches.

The Ministers called for:

1. a concise report on the effectiveness of crowd control measures used during the 1987-8 domestic seasons and the forthcoming European soccer championships in the Federal Republic of Germany;

2. co-ordinated transnational research into hooligans and hooliganism;

3. development of co-operation with the European Community's Trevi Group on football matches.

Ad hoc Informal Meeting of European Ministers responsible for Sport
(Budapest, 17-18 April 1991)

Press Communiqué

Sports Ministers from 32 European states[3] meeting under the aegis of the Council of Europe in Budapest, today concluded their two-day Informal Meeting on pan-European sports co-operation. The Hungarian Minister, Chairman of the meeting, summed up the results of the discussions:

1. Ministers noted the difficulties faced by many countries in reforming and readjusting their sports policies in the light of the fundamental changes that they had experienced. They called for practical mutual help to be developed through the expertise of the Council of Europe, particularly in the field of exchange of information and experience;

[3] The 25 Council of Europe member states plus the Holy See, Poland, USSR and Yugoslavia, signatories of the European Cultural Convention, and Albania, Bulgaria and Romania.

2. they wished to see close co-ordination of the work of the many organisations involved in European sports co-operation to avoid duplication;

3. they agreed that the principles of the council of Europe's "Sport for All" policy represented a solid basis for a common legal framework for European co-operation which could be enshrined in a binding European outline Convention;

4. doping and spectator violence were examples of factors which gave sport a negative image and which the Council of Europe was tackling via its European Conventions which were the model of successful action;

5. they welcomed the French Minister's proposal to host an informal meeting devoted to the subject of "Sport and Money" to be held after their next regular meeting in Rhodes in 1992;

6. during the Rhodes Conference, discussions on all the proposals raised in Budapest should be pursued;

7. they welcomed the chance to meet together on a pan-European level, and looked forward to the prospect of being able to meet again in the near future on a permanent basis in the framework of the Council of Europe and its Cultural Convention.

15th Informal Meeting of European Sports Ministers
(Nicosia, 14-15 May 1998)

Press Communiqué

Ministers call for ethics to be the touchstone of modern sport

Nicosia, 15.05.98 – European sports ministers today decided that strong ethical values – both ancient and modern – were the key to tackling the problems and challenges of the sports world in the run-up to the 21st Century.

At the closing session of a Council of Europe conference, ministers and top officials (*) agreed that traditional sporting ideals should be resurrected, both to counter the dominance of money in today's sports and to make the most of the power of sport to create social bonds. These values include tolerance, fair play and the contribution sport can make to building peace, including the ideal of the Olympic truce during major sporting events.

The 15th Informal Meeting of European Sports Ministers, in Nicosia, Cyprus (May, 14-15) also emphasised the need for new laws and ethical decisions on specifically modern sports problems, including violence, doping, ever-increasing commercialisation and the impact of new media technologies.

The meeting unanimously endorsed the important role of sport in creating social cohesion, as set out in the action plan of the Council's Second Summit of Heads of State and Government. It also agreed future priorities for further work in this field and that the voluntary sector had an important role to play.

Other ideas proposed include:

- banning free-fighting events (fights with no rules) such as cage-fighting;
- a minimum line-up of national players in club teams to guard against "the muscle drain" and support national training centres;
- protection of young athletes by considering a minimum age limit – possibly 15 at national level and 16 at international level – when young people can enter top-level sport;
- tackling sexual harassment of young athletes by their coaches;
- more work to combat the increasing use of drugs both by professional and amateur athletes;
- more co-operation between the Council of Europe and the European Union on sports laws;
- easier visa procedures for sports people participating in international sports events.

Part Three

Texts adopted by the Parliamentary Assembly

Recommendations, Resolutions, Orders and Written Statements

Recommendation 963 (1983) on cultural and educational means of reducing violence

The Assembly,

A. INTRODUCTION

1. Having noted the report of its Committee on Culture and Education (Doc. 5013);

2. Taking note of the Hearing on violence held by that committee in Assisi from 1 to 3 September 1982 on the occasion of the 800th anniversary of the birth of St.Francis;

3. Gravely concerned at the occurrence of violence in modern society, in particular terrorism, but also delinquency, vandalism and rape;

4. Suspicious in principle of some of the justifications advanced for direct physical violence, but recognising that those in authority on certain occasions have to use varying acceptable degrees of force for the protection of society, of lives and of property;

5. Believing that violence in modern society is related to the stress exercised on human nature by external factors of a social, economic and cultural character;

6. Recalling the report of its Committee on Culture and Education on war toys (Doc. 4742) and the resolution adopted on this subject by the European Parliament on 13 September 1982;

B. REGARDING TERRORISM

7. Recalling its Recommendations 916 (1981) and 941 (1982) on the defence of democracy against terrorism in Europe;

8. Considering that terrorism is a permanent challenge to fundamental democratic values, and may well prompt states to take legislative, judicial or administrative measures (such as keeping records on individuals for the purpose of prevention, restrictions on personal freedoms, etc.) that may pervert the very character of democracy;

9. Aware of the fact that combating terrorism may, because of the growth of politically motivated crimes and offences, create imbalances in the arsenal of penalties, and disrupt prison systems;

10. Convinced that the symbolic, spectacular or revolting nature of terrorism and the exaggerated reflection sometimes given to it by the media helps it achieve a social impact out of all proportion to the resources it deploys and even to its ultimate goal, something which distinguishes it from ordinary violence;

11. Noting that terrorism imitates the methods, means and language of warfare without triggering off the usual collective defence mechanisms;

12. Conscious that terrorism is moreover a factor of major cultural destabilisation and can undermine the individual's confidence in the values, interests or institutions under attack;

13. Considering that measures to suppress terrorism must be based on an analysis of its causes,

14. Recommends that the Committee of Ministers invite member governments:

    a. to take necessary steps to alert communities in which terrorism is breeding to the serious threat it presents to democracy and freedoms;

    b. to make available in all member countries a "White Paper on Democracy and Terrorism", a work which would be prepared by the Council of Europe and based on the European Convention on Human Rights, international agreements and member States' constitutions whose purpose would be to demonstrate the fact that terrorism is a major European problem imperilling democracy and to proclaim Europe's determination to combat political violence;

    c. to foster studies of the cultural and social causes of the growth of terrorism by giving thought to the setting up of an independent European Foundation for the study of terrorism;

C. REGARDING THE MEDIA

15. Concerned at the increasing tendency towards emphasis on violence in the media, and in particular on its portrayal in the visual media (television, video, film, advertising, comics, or still photography);

16. Conscious that prolonged exposure to such media violence can have a direct cumulative effect on young children and a minority of adults, and a growing effect on the accepted values of society;

17. Welcoming the recent Declaration by the Committee of Ministers on Freedom of Expression (1982), and recalling Article 10 of the European Convention on Human Rights (1950) and the United Nations Convention for the Repression of Obscene Publications (1947);

18. Concerned that artistic freedom should not be used as an alibi for purely commercial interests;

19. Believing that national legislative or voluntary restrictions are becoming increasingly impracticable in the light of direct broadcasting by satellite and other technological developments, and drawing attention to the fact that the production, distribution and sale of media software has already progressed beyond the control of individual states;

20. Stressing the urgency of co-ordinated action involving European States, broadcasting institutions and commercial audio-visual concerns ,

21. Recommends that the Committee of Ministers:

    a. request the broadcasting organisations to co-operate on the elaboration of codes of conduct or guidelines covering the portrayal of violence including terrorism, that can apply to as broad an area in Europe as possible, and where necessary provide autonomous supplementary structures to enable the effective elaboration of such common codes;

    b. encourage the elaboration of similar guidelines for other media such as films, written material, video and new forms of visual media that may be developed;

    c. encourage the establishment in each member State of a. independent monitoring of broadcast and other visual media through viewer associations and other bodies, b. closer

consultation between the public and the programme makers, and c. public accountability for media content whether to parliament, to the courts or to public opinion, and envisage at a subsequent stage closer co-ordination between member States on these aspects;

d. arrange for the regular publication of an up-to-date survey of existing guidelines, legislation and administrative structures regarding the media in all member States;

e. ask member governments:

i. to sponsor further independent research into the effects of the media;

ii. to consider introducing legislation to ensure that media violence involving individuals is condemned alongside incitement to racial hatred or obscenity;

iii. to take appropriate measures to ensure the broadcasting companies give particular attention to means of protecting sensitive people, especially children, from prolonged exposure to media violence;

iv. to make clear to the press and to the audio-visual media their special responsibility as regards the dissemination of models of political violence, and therefore make proper understanding of the effects of the media a necessary part of the qualification of all personnel employed in the media field;

D. REGARDING SPORT

22. Concerned with the continued presence of the violence in sport and with the growth of violence associated with sport on local, national and international levels;

23. Welcoming the action already taken by the sports federations to reduce violence in sport by modifying the rules of individual and team games, with special reference to violent sports such as boxing and by increasing the authority of refereeing;

24. Questioning, however, the efficiency of existing sanctions, in particular in top-level professional sport, and believing that responsibility lies as much with trainers and management as with individual players;

25. Believing that concerted action by the public authorities and the sporting bodies is necessary to control violence associated with sport, and that the media could help in this action, and stressing the positive role to be played by responsible supporters' clubs;

26. Welcoming the activity of the International Alliance for Non-Violent Sport and for Fair Play, and noting the results of the symposium organised by the Alliance in Monte-Carlo on 16 and 17 November 1982;

27. Recalling the Council of Europe's European Sport for All Charter, and reaffirming its belief in the ideals and values of sport, especially Olympic sport as expressed in its Resolution 738 (1980), on the Olympic Games and the outlook for their future;

28. Believing that it is necessary to reaffirm and re-establish these positive values of sport and fair play as a direct contribution to solving the problem of violence in modern society;

29. Recalling the Resolution on Violence associated with Sport, adopted by the Conference of European Ministers responsible for Sport in London 1978, and hoping that the Ministers concerned will reconsider urgently the question of violence and sport,

30. Recommends that the Committee of Ministers:

    a. ask the Steering Committee for the Development of Sport to give consideration to effective European Intergovernmental co-operation on violence and sport, including the elaboration of a European Convention, or other forms of European agreement on the introduction of specific legislation in member States;

    b. co-ordinate such activity with other sectors through the steering committees responsible for mass media, culture and education, and criminal matters;

    c. support the campaign of the International Alliance for Non-Violent Sport and for Fair Play;

E. POSITIVE APPROACHES, AND IN PARTICULAR EDUCATION

31. Stressing the power of example of parent, teacher or state, and noting also the role played by the churches, youth organisations and other disinterested institutions in encouraging young people to participate in social goals;

32. Underlining the need for schools constantly to readjust to the changing patterns of modern society, and noting the conclusions reached by the Council for Cultural Co-operation project on "Preparation for life";

33. Insisting on the importance of the proper preparation of children to understand the message put across by the media, and noting the positive contribution of the media in presenting society as condemning and rejecting violence;

34. Wishing to ensure that the systematic teaching of non-violent behaviour is an integral part of all compulsory education, and welcoming the proposal by the Quaker Council for European Affairs to conduct a study on existing models in Europe of such education;

35. Hoping that the Standing Conference of European Ministers of Education will pay close attention to the contribution education can make to encouraging constructive, non-violent behaviour;

36. Recommends that the Committee of Ministers:

    a. associate the Council for Cultural Co-operation with study of models of education for non-violent behaviour and co-operation;

    b. invite member governments or, through them, the local or regional authorities responsible for education:

        i. to review the content of existing school and university curricula in order to avoid thoughtless glorification of conflict and violence, and to introduce in schools the systematic teaching of non-violent behaviour;

ii. to encourage the introduction in certain European universities of the study of terrorism;

iii. to make available for use in schools, for example in the context of history lessons, material highlighting the odious and regressive nature of political violence and denouncing the ideologies that provoke and manipulate such violence;

iv. to make it possible for young people to opt out of experiments involving violence to living animals should they object to these on grounds of conscience, without prejudice to their subsequent careers;

v. to ensure that schools adhere to non-violent approaches with regard to their own internal problems and that they avoid any recourse to violent punishment;

vi. to encourage real participation in school life by allowing the gradual development of pupil responsibility and the continued involvement of parents, and by permitting the school and its community to fulfil its indispensable educational role;

vii. to introduce into the school curriculum the critical understanding of the media, and to provide the necessary in-service and preparatory training of teachers;

viii. to ensure a proper place for sport (both individual and team sports) in schools, with particular stress on the principles of fair play.

Recommendation 1047 (1986) on the Dangers of Boxing

The Assembly,

Recalling its Recommendation 963 (1983), on cultural and educational means of reducing violence, and the European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports Events and in particular Football Matches;

Determined to draw a distinction between sport and legitimised gladiatorial violence, and therefore gravely concerned at the justification of many of the aspects of boxing (and especially professional boxing) as a sport in modern, civilised society;

Drawing attention to the immediate and long-term effects of boxing, in particular on the mental health of boxers, and to the adverse social consequences with regard to the spectators;

Supporting the recommendations made, for example by the World Medical Association, the British Medical Association and the American Medical Association, for stricter measures in the current practice of the sport in order to protect boxers;

Insisting on the need for world-wide co-operation of governments, the independent boxing associations and other national and international sporting bodies, including the International Olympic Committee, for ensuring the implementation of these recommendations in both amateur and professional boxing;

Drawing a distinction between commercial and non-commercial aspects of boxing;

Deploring the promotion of boxing for commercial gain (as, for example, indicated by the proliferation of international boxing bodies) and the unscrupulous advantage often taken of potential boxers from poorer social backgrounds;

Believing that governments and the mass media have a duty to inform the public of the potential harmful effects of boxing, both as a sport and as an entertainment, and of the dangers it poses to society and human life, and that national parliaments have a special responsibility in this context;

Welcoming the fact that most amateur boxing associations and several member States have already imposed restrictions on boxing,

Recommends that the Committee of Ministers initiate through the Steering Committee for the Development of Sport a full inquiry, on a European level and in association with the boxing federations, medical bodies and other appropriate organisations, into the direct and indirect effects of boxing, and that this inquiry be charged, within a specified deadline, with making concrete proposals for such medical, technical, fiscal and other changes as would bring about:

1. increased and improved education about the medical and social risks of boxing in general;

2. increased safety (perhaps, for example, through the introduction of compulsory regular brain scans);

3. decreased risks (perhaps, for example, through automatic bans on boxers with any brain abnormalities);

4. restraints on the commercial aspects of boxing and on media coverage.

Reply by the Committee of Ministers:

The Committee of Ministers has examined Assembly Recommendation 1047 on the dangers of boxing.

1. It shares the Assembly's concerns on this subject, while noting that this is a controversial issue.

2. It recalls that several national studies on boxing have already been carried out outside the Council of Europe and that in the framework of the "Sport for all: sporting injuries and their prevention" project, case studies are being carried out, some of them related to boxing.

3. That being the case, it thinks it suitable to await the results of the above-mentioned project before considering the suitability of carrying out a full study on boxing.

4. It has transmitted Recommendation 1047 (1986) to the Steering Committee for the Development of Sport so that it may be taken into account in the preparation of the final conclusions and recommendations of the current project.

Written declaration No. 276 on Football Hooliganism
(adopted by the Assembly on 22 June 1998)

This written declaration commits only the members who have signed it.

1. The undersigned members of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe strongly condemn the acts of violence perpetrated by hooligans in Marseille and in other French cities hosting the 1998 Football World Cup.

2. Although this violence is the action of a very small minority among the huge crowds of peaceful football fans, its coverage by the media, and in particular television, gives a distorted image which is detrimental to sport as a whole.

3. The European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports Events and in Particular at Football Matches of 1985 has contributed to the decrease of spectator violence, in particular inside stadia, and continues to be the appropriate framework for European co-operation in this field.

4. Although hooliganism - as well as violence in general - are the consequence of social problems the solution of which cannot be found in the field of sports, we feel that more should be done to avoid the deplorable scenes we have been witnessing recently and therefore call on those responsible, including the Standing Committee of the European Convention on Spectator Violence, to:

   i. adopt a more appropriate policy regarding ticketing, in particular in order to increase security through separation;
   ii. develop more effective exchanges of information and intelligence;
   iii. ensure that those arrested for hooliganism are charged and brought before a court and, if found guilty, are given custodial sentences which could be served in their countries of origin;
   iv. take more effective measures to keep known hooligans away from sensitive football matches, including those taking part in other countries.

Part Four

Texts adopted by the Standing Committee

Recommendations, Resolutions and Declarations

Recommendation No. 1/87 on alcohol sales and consumption

Recommendations and proposals made under Article 9 of the Convention

The Standing Committee,

Stresses the importance of applying the provisions of Article 3.4.f, which are believed to have been very effective in contributing to the reduction of spectator violence;

Recommends the Contracting Parties to implement, in so far as it is legally possible, two additional measures, where high-risk matches are to be expected:

1. to extend the provisions of Article 3.4.f to include the travel arrangements of groups of supporters visiting matches;

2. to encourage the use of powers that may be vested in local authorities to restrict, or to ban, the sale of alcohol in the neighbourhood of stadia, for a predetermined period, before, during and after such matches;

Recommendation No. 2/87 on crowd searches

The Standing Committee,

Recognises the importance of crowd searches to the achievement of Article 3.4.g;

Recommends that Contracting Parties ensure that their public authorities, football authorities, clubs and police work together to identify the most appropriate and effective mechanism for spectator searches;

Recommendation No. 3/87 on police co-operation

The Standing Committee,

Recommends:

1. that, in order to ensure the effective bilateral and multilateral co-operation called for under Article 3.1.b and, in particular, Article 4 of the Convention, and in particular with the group of permanent correspondents (central contact point within the police for potential problems of football hooliganism), nominated within the European Communities:

   a. those Contracting Parties not members of the European Communities, nominate a correspondent with similar functions, and

   b. that all Contracting Parties inform the Secretary General of the name, address and communication numbers of its correspondent, so that a list may be prepared for circulation to every government, in order, in particular, to facilitate speedy bilateral contacts when necessary;

2. that the group of permanent correspondents within the European Communities be invited to send a representative to attend, as an observer, the next meeting of the Standing Committee.

Recommendation No. 1/88 on the use of advisory police "spotters"

The Standing Committee recommends Contracting Parties:

On police co-operation:

> That, on the occasion of major international sports events where spectator violence is to be feared, the police authorities from the countries of the participating teams discuss the possibility of arranging for advisory plain-clothes policemen from the visiting country(ies) to assist the police force(s) responsible for the match(es) on potential problems from the visiting supporters (for example, help in identifying known troublemakers, advice on signs of trouble developing).

Recommendation No. 2/88 on preparations for major events

The Standing Committee recommends Contracting Parties:

On police co-operation:

> That the relevant police authorities consider organising before major international competitions training seminars for senior police officers on the organisation of crowd control measures (before, during and after matches).

Recommendation No. 1/89 on guidelines for ticket sales

The Standing Committee of the European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports Events and in particular at Football Matches,

Under the terms of Article 9.1.c of the Convention;

Having seen Articles 1 and 3.4.c of the Convention;

Concerned by occasions when the free availability of tickets has contributed to outbreaks of spectator violence;

Aware of the need to institute a closer control of the distribution and sale of tickets for football matches where spectator violence is to be feared;

Wishing to build common guidelines on the basis of the experiences gained by contracting parties and signatory states;

Recommends that the Parties to the Convention consider the formulation and implementation of appropriate measures to give effect to the principles set out in the attached guidelines for ticket sales;

Instructs the Secretary General to transmit this recommendation to the other member states or states party to the European Cultural Convention for information.

Appendix
Guidelines

When spectator violence is to be feared in association with a match, the organising authorities could consider implementing one, several or all of the following suggestions as appropriate to control the sale of tickets with a view to reducing the possibility of spectator violence.

1. Ensuring that the production of tickets helps the supervision and control of spectators and investigation afterwards of possible sources of trouble. This can be done by

   a. numbering tickets and strictly controlling production and sale to the number agreed at 7 below;

   b. colouring tickets so that they correspond to particular sectors of the ground and particular entries;

   c. printing a plan of the stadium, with the sectors printed in the appropriate colours, and of its vicinity, onto the back of the ticket as information for visiting spectators and to help segregate groups of rival fans;

   d. recording the allocation of each ticket or batch of tickets;

   e. envisaging machine readable tickets so that forgeries can be detected and entering spectators more easily controlled;

   f. strictly controlling ticket holders at entry points and ensuring they have an appropriate ticket.

2. Envisaging where possible the creation by the organisers or stadium owners of obligations or conditions for the purchase of tickets, which could be applicable also to any subsequent purchase. These conditions would help ensure a better control of the "second-hand" market and could allow organisers or stadium owners to exclude undesirable spectators from future matches. Such obligations or conditions would derive from private law.

3. Football associations, clubs, and other organisers could also envisage creating a licensing system to authorise some persons or agencies to sell tickets with conditions (such as the observance of instructions, or limitations - such as places or times of sale, only to members or subscribers, etc - which the organiser or competent authority might issue from time to time and notify the licensee) that would allow them to withdraw the licence in case of trouble with ticket holders from their allocation.

4. When national football associations act as distributors of tickets for major international events, they should add their own distinguishing mark to their batch of tickets.

5. Restricting the number of tickets which any one individual can purchase.

6. Reducing the number of tickets available to away supporters.

7. Deciding the number of tickets which will be sold for a match (not necessarily the full theoretical capacity of the ground); where advisable, reducing the capacity and the number of tickets sold for each sector by a certain percentage, bearing in mind safety, control and public order factors.

8. Restricting the number of tickets available for purchase in bulk (to be defined bearing in mind the match) by:

   a. - tour operators or other licensed outlets
      - supporters' clubs

   to correspond with their effective travel capacity, so that unaccounted-for tickets do not circulate;

   b. companies and firms buying tickets for commercial entertainment, or sponsors of a club. Companies should be asked to show how they distributed their allocation of tickets, and warned beforehand of any areas where distribution might be undesirable.

9. Not allowing the sale of tickets in a period before a match (12 hours, 24 hours, etc), and certainly not in the period immediately preceding the match (eg. 4 hours).

10. When particularly large numbers of visiting supporters from several countries are to be anticipated, to introduce a voucher system by which potential spectators apply for the tickets they desire, and after due examination, may later exchange their voucher(s) for the tickets allocated to them.

11. At multi-round events, the organising committee may take over or make arrangements for purchasing unwanted tickets and selling tickets that are wanted, in order to introduce some order into the second hand market and reduce opportunities for the black market.

Guidelines for ticket sales
Explanatory memorandum

Background

1. Experience in the Standing Committee shows that some outbreaks of hooliganism are caused by tickets falling into the hands of "undesirable" spectators. This may be the fault of the organisers (for example, if tickets are sold on the day of a high-risk match), or because of the lack of supervision by third parties, such as tour operators or others, over the distribution of their allocated tickets, so that undesirable spectators obtain their tickets indirectly and without the organisers being able to prevent this. Furthermore, the black market is an ancient and persistent sphere of economic activity which contributes an additional element of unforeseeable chance. There is also a small contribution from forged tickets.

2. The Standing Committee is aware that the laws of contracting parties concerning contract, the rights of the individual purchaser of a ticket, and the relationships between organiser, agent and spectator vary quite considerably. Some measures which are applicable in one country are not possible in another (for instance, the powers of the organiser to forbid entry to a person holding a valid ticket). The plans to introduce membership schemes in some countries may additionally complicate the legal situation.

3. The guidelines draw on the collective experience of the Standing Committee, but it is conscious that they can and will be followed only in so far as it is legally possible in each country. The sharing of experience does not impose an obligation to imitate: but it provides insights into the sources of problems, which may then be tackled in whatever will be the most appropriate fashion.

4. The Standing Committee does not consider that this problem is one which is likely to be solved by (new) legislation: it is in the realm of improved operational supervision and practical management that progress is likely to be made. This raises the question of responsibility, which also varies from country to country: each will assign primary and secondary responsibilities to whichever authority is most appropriate, whether by law or by custom.

5. The guidelines should therefore be interpreted in accordance with Article 1 of the Convention ("The Parties ... undertake, within the limits of their respective constitutional provisions, to take the necessary steps to give effect to the provisions of this Convention.") and Article 3.4 "... sports organisations and clubs, together with, where appropriate, stadium owners and public authorities, in accordance with responsibilities defined in domestic law, take practical measures at and within stadia to prevent or control [spectator] violence and misbehaviour, including: ... c. to ensure separation by strictly controlling the sale of tickets and to take particular precautions immediately preceding the match; ..."

Recommendation No. 2/89 on comprehensive report on measures to counter hooliganism

Introduction

1. At their 13th Informal Meeting (Athens, 1 and 2 June 1988), the sports ministers asked the Standing Committee to "produce a practical report on a comprehensive package of control measures".

2. The first draft of such a report, based on experiences/measures which had been brought to the attention of the Standing Committee, was examined at the 4th meeting on 19 and 20 July 1988. A revised draft was submitted for later comments and the final draft included lessons learned from the European Football Championships (Federal Republic of Germany, June 1988). This report therefore incorporates some of the latest examples of good practice (13 April 1989).

3. It should be stressed that this report lists all the measures used in all countries and organisations which participate in the work of the Standing Committee. Not all these measures however will be applicable in each and every country: the measures adopted will depend on their football history, legal and administrative traditions and structures, as well as the level of spectator violence they are faced with. The method and tactics of policing of potential hooliganism will also be a matter for each country to decide and they are not dealt with in this report. The list of measures should therefore be seen as a "menu", from which choices may be selected. It is for the same reason that the report lists measures to be taken and does not always specify the authority which should take them. Furthermore, some measures can only be implemented within the limits of existing domestic legislation and the powers conferred upon the relevant authorities.

4. These measures will also be applicable, *pari passu*, for measures to be taken in international (bilateral or multilateral) co-operation.

5. The report is divided into five parts:

   A. Permanent measures to prevent spectator violence
   B. Measures to be taken before a high-risk match
   C. Measures to be taken during a high-risk match
   D. Measures to be taken after a high-risk match
   E. Long term measures

6. As some of the measures may appear to be of a rather general nature, it is important to stress that preparation, planning and the exchange of views and information - in short co-ordination and co-operation - is probably the vital ingredient of success. The main lesson which the Standing Committee draws from its experience is that without full and willing consultation, co-operation and co-ordination between football authorities and public agencies at club and national level, measures to control spectator violence will not be effective. This aspect is equally important when international matches or tournaments are arranged and the parties should arrange for such co-operation on a bi- or even multilateral basis between whatever will be the most appropriate bodies in good time before such events.

7. It is also relevant to point out that some of these measures refer also to the safety and security of football spectators.

A. Permanent measures to prevent spectator violence
(For adoption as appropriate at local, national, international levels)

1. Are there channels for consultation, co-operation and co-ordination, and for the exchange of information and intelligence between:

   a. football clubs, football associations
   b. local, national and transport police forces
   c. between football and police authorities?

   This exchange of information should take advantage of the experience gained by associated groups such as supporters' clubs, tour operators, etc.

   It will cover problems raised not only at the origin and destination of potential hooligans but also during their transit.

   For major tournaments, co-operation machinery should be established early and cover all aspects of preparation.

Co-ordination

2. Is there a national co-ordination committee on hooliganism?

3. Is there a system for the co-ordinated collection of national information on hooliganism?

4. Has a machinery been developed for identifying high-risk national matches and implementing counter-strategies? This machinery should take into account the criteria used by UEFA for deciding high-risk matches.

Grounds

5. Are adequate barriers, grilles, fencing, tunnels etc provided at grounds for public safety and control, the separation of supporters, and protection of players, officials, etc? A sufficient space between pitch and stands is desirable. Emergency exits through fencing on to the pitch are desirable.

6. Are there facilities including a command and control post at grounds for police/security forces, medical care, etc?

7. Are there facilities to control entry of spectators into grounds (for example machines for reading passes or tickets, metal detectors, breathalysing equipment, etc.)? Clubs should assume, where appropriate, powers to use these facilities.

8. Do grounds comply with the provisions of UEFA's brochure "order and security in the stadia" and, when appropriate, with its security checklist?

9. Have national public and football authorities prepared and do they implement either legislation or a national handbook on crowd safety and control providing clear standards and guidelines for stadium owners and managers?

10. Have clubs, owners or managers improved the quality of spectators' areas and terraces at grounds (small sections; seating; family enclosures; other facilities)?

Clubs

11. Are clubs aware of their own responsibilities in matters of security, etc? Each football association and, ideally, large club should have its own security committee. Clubs should acknowledge the priority of safety and security of spectators over gate receipts and profit.

12. Do football clubs give adequate encouragement for the organisation of responsible supporters' clubs, including the proper training of adequate numbers of stewards and marshals and their liaison with the local police; and for responsible tour operators etc?

13. Has the need for membership schemes (whether complete or partial) been considered, with special attention for domestic away matches (for example, "pass system" cf. 7), or measures to encourage peaceful fans and identify and exclude troublesome ones.

14. Have clubs designated a spectator safety/control/security liaison officer? Have national football associations designated a similar national official?

Regulation, legislation, etc.

15. Is there a strategy for the production of tickets and control of ticket sales, including:

    a. numbering and colouring of tickets
    b. clear conditions for sale and resale
    c. devising a system for checking and tracing purchases of tickets where appropriate (e.g. voucher scheme)
    d. defining the role of clubs or FAs or supporters' clubs in supervising the distribution of allocated tickets
    e. making, where appropriate, provision for all-ticket matches
    f. restricting opportunities for black-market sales and/or forgeries
    g. implementing the recommendation and guidelines for ticket sales adopted by the Standing Committee (Recommendation No. 1/89).

16. Are there legislative or administrative powers (for application nationally, locally or by the police as appropriate) permitting:

    a. the control or ban of alcohol sales and distribution in and around matches
    b. banning possession of pyrotechnic devices at grounds (or projection when a match is in progress)

c. high risk matches to be banned, played elsewhere, or at a different time, or under certain conditions?

17. Has consideration been given to the adoption of legislation providing an adequate definition of hooliganism (including disorderly conduct and/or frightening behaviour at a sports event) with appropriate punishment, including exclusion from future matches, of offenders?

18. Has consideration been given to granting powers where possible to exclude undesirable spectators from grounds; from travelling in organised supporters' journeys, etc?

19. Have public authorities powers to license grounds for high-risk matches and to approve the holding of them?

B. Before high-risk matches

20. Are known troublemakers prohibited/discouraged from leaving home territory for away matches; or can conditions for travel be imposed?

21. Is consideration given to the organisation, particularly for international matches, of seminars with participation from appropriate authorities, to ensure the precautions and measures used employ the latest examples of good practice (Recommendation No. 2/88)?

22. Is information, publicity, etc on good behaviour provided, in the language of the visiting supporters, explaining *inter alia* the standards that the host will expect?

23. Have the police developed contacts with local citizens and regular supporters to explain measures taken for ordinary and for exceptional matches?

24. Have police forces been given training in methods for welcoming and helping visiting supporters?

25. It is advisable to anticipate the degree of likely press and media interest in a match or tournament, and to prepare policies for press conferences and to plan for consequences of possible events; have football and police press officers been trained in this aspect (cf. 39)?

26. Is there a ticket sale policy for the match? (cf. 15) for example:

a. limits on number of purchases
b. no sale on day
c. not necessarily selling tickets for all the capacity available (reduction overall and for each sector proportionately)
d. restricting black-market sales

27. Are ticket sales compatible with and do they contribute to the effective separation of supporters in distinct, designated and separated areas, and allow, where necessary, adequate police supervision?

28. Do clubs/FAs prepare co-ordinated travel-ticket arrangements for their visiting supporters?

29. Do clubs/FAs consider preparing appropriate accommodation, when necessary, for visiting supporters, especially at international events?

30. Are travel and approach routes (including car and coach parks) of rival supporters segregated?

31. Do visiting supporters arrive just before, and leave immediately after, the match?

32. Do clubs provide adequate trained stewards and marshals for home and away supporters respectively? Do organisers consider recruiting/hiring additional stewards for particular matches (cf. 12)?

33. Is consideration given to banning alcohol distribution or sale during organised travel to matches (Recommendation No. 1/87, par. 1)?

34. Is consideration given to banning alcohol distribution or sales in the vicinity of the grounds before, during and after a match (Recommendation No. 1/87, par. 2)?

35. Is there specific pre-match planning, liaison and co-ordination and regular, including eve-of-match, briefings for all parties concerned? Are there contingency plans agreed by the police and the referee?

36. Have public authorities taken account of UEFA's measures for security?

37. In accordance with Article 3.1 of the Convention, will "adequate public order resources" be secured?

38. Have arrangements for sharing the costs involved of securing these resources been considered?

39. Has the use of police 'spotters', knowing the visiting supporters, to advise the 'home' police been considered (Recommendation No. 1/88)?

40. Has providing simultaneous watching facilities at the home ground for an away game (or additional watching facilities nearby the match) been considered?

41. Are there regular searches for, and removal of, dangerous objects (for example, building materials, rubble, or other rubbish) inside and in the vicinity of the stadium in good time before it is opened?

C. At high-risk matches (while spectators are in the stadium)

42. Are UEFA's Binding Instructions followed?

43. Are turnstiles opened in good time, giving spectators ample opportunity to enter before the start of the match?

44. Are police, stadium speaker, stewards (including fire stewards) and pre-match entertainers at their respective places of duty, or ready, when turnstiles are opened?

45. Do clubs, and/or police as appropriate, control entering spectators with a view to:

    a. excluding those "under the influence"
    b. excluding known trouble makers
    c. excluding holders of doubtful tickets
    d. excluding dangerous objects, pyrotechnics, alcohol
    e. providing random searches, frisks, etc. (Recommendation No. 2/87)?

46. Are spectators found in a wrong area or sector moved to the correct one, or, at the discretion of stewards or police, expelled?

47. Is separation effective?

48. Is the distribution, sale or consumption of alcohol at the ground banned or restricted?

49. Are all goods for consumption sold in soft containers?

50. Are adequate trained marshals and stewards provided? (cf. 12)

51. Is the size, material and use of slogans on flags, banners, rattles, musical instruments, etc controlled (including for fire risk)?

52. Are any outbreaks of hooliganism recorded on closed-circuit television (CCTV) or video?

53. Is a public address system used and a pre-match and interval programme of events or entertainment provided?

54. Are adequate public order resources at the ground (cf. 37) secured?

55. Are all exit doors/gates during the time any spectators are in the ground adequately staffed? Are all exits capable of being opened at any time in an emergency from the inside (ground side)? (The locking of exits - even when a steward with a key is present - is unsatisfactory.)

56. Are adequate medical care staff present?

D. After matches

(See also No 28-32.)

57. Do away spectators return rapidly (especially if team is defeated), and are they separated from home spectators on dispersal from the ground?

58. Are spectators who commit acts of violence or other criminal behaviour identified and prosecuted in accordance with the due process of the law in accordance with Article 5.1 of the Convention?

59. Do clubs regularly review their list of undesirable spectators?

60. Do clubs review measures taken and draw lessons?

61. Do the agencies involved in co-operation (No 1) continue to consult and co-ordinate and profit from experience?

E. Long-term measures

62. Are there appropriate educational and sporting programmes on the teaching and practice of fair play at clubs, schools; is there training in fair play?

63. Do clubs/FAs encourage the development and pursuit of community schemes with various age-groups and talents?

64. Are there *ad hoc* socio-cultural programmes suitable for visiting supporters, and permanent ones for regular supporters, including those on the fringes of hooliganism?

65. Do clubs develop ways of making their fans important for them?

66. Do the agencies involved discuss with and consult the media on their role in the portrayal of hooliganism, fair play, etc?

67. Do clubs/FAs take a strong line against cheating and violence on the field of play; do they ensure that match officials are adequate for the task?

68. Do clubs take a strong line against troublesome 'supporters' and encourage more responsible supporters' clubs?

69. Do local authorities encourage the development of the educational role of football clubs, for example in schools?

70. Is co-ordinated research into the causes and origins of football hooliganism, its role in society and into strategies to counter it, encouraged?

Recommendation No. 1/90 on identification and treatment of offenders

The Standing Committee:

Recalling that Article 5 of the Convention creates obligations for Parties to identify persons involved in wrongdoing as spectators at sports events, and, subject to existing legal procedures and the principle of the independence of the judiciary, to prosecute them in accordance with the due process of the law;

Encouraging Parties to act vigorously on the basis of this article;

Recalling that the Union of European Football Associations has laid down "binding instructions" to the organisers of certain matches on the exclusion of troublemakers;

Recalling that sports organisations, clubs, stadium owners and others concerned, including police forces, may have a range of possible powers enabling them to exclude from grounds various categories of potential spectators;

Aware that the use of video-recorders and closed-circuit television greatly facilitates the possibility of acting in accordance with the terms of Article 5.

Recommends the Parties:

1. that those Parties which have not yet ratified the European Conventions referred to in Article 5.2 namely:

   a. European Convention on the Transfer of Proceedings in Criminal Matters;
   b. European Convention on Extradition;
   c. Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons

   should consider the early ratification of each of these instruments;

2. that they, where appropriate in conjunction with the local organising committees of major sports events, particularly international events, draw the attention of the appropriate police and prosecuting authorities to Article 5 of this Convention, and to this recommendation, and encourage them to make contingency plans for the use of some or all of the various measures advocated, should acts of spectator violence or misbehaviour be committed;

3. that for events when visiting foreign spectators are to be expected, the appropriate authorities of the visiting country or countries contact the local organising committee with a view to the preparation of ad hoc, bilateral agreements for the identification of offenders in accordance with Article 5;

4. that, in those states where the temporary police detention of troublesome supporters is possible, on the grounds, for example, of helping to maintain public order, such temporary detention should not be seen as an alternative to the prosecution of offenders if such prosecution is considered sustainable;

5. that, in the case of successful prosecution of offenders, courts should be empowered to give consideration to the imposition of non-custodial penalties, such as community service, exclusion orders or other measures which have the effect of preventing individual offenders from attending sports events or particular sports events for a stated time, (for example, having to report to a police station at certain times) or forbidding access to grounds where such events take place.

Instructs the Secretary General to transmit this recommendation to the other member states and to the non-member states party to the European Cultural Convention.

Recommendation No. 1/91 on the promotion of safety at stadia

The Standing Committee recommends the Parties:

1. to encourage and actively promote safety in all sports stadia (sports grounds, sports halls, sports centres, etc.) in co-operation with sports organisations and stadium owners;

2. to this end, to take all the necessary steps including legislation, at the appropriate national, regional or local level, in order to ensure the application of the guidelines set out in the appendix to this recommendation and of any other international or national norms and regulations, in particular for the construction of new stadia;

3. to ensure as a minimum that the regulations adopted by UEFA for its competitions are met for new stadia, and that existing ones are renovated to meet them by the year 2000;

4. to set up national supervisory and advisory bodies, where such bodies do not exist, to monitor progress in the areas covered by the present recommendation;

5. to support efforts to study measures designed to improve spectator safety in stadia and the financing of such improvements;

6. to ensure that the design of new or renovated stadia in accordance with this Recommendation,

   a. pay attention to the surroundings in which they are situated;
   b. permit access by persons suffering from disabilities;
   c. provide attractive facilities for spectators;

7. to determine, at national and/or regional level, and in accordance with appropriate priorities, a timetable for the progressive implementation of this recommendation and its Appendix, in particular with regard to the renovation of existing sports stadia; this timetable may take account of criteria based on the type and the capacity of stadia and appropriate management considerations.

Appendix

Safety in stadia: principles and rules

A. General principles

8. Safety in stadia is a function of several risk factors which can be divided into three main categories: the danger of fire, the possibility of structural failures (whether through design faults or through functional inadequacies); and problems inherent in the presence of large crowds (operational factors). Thus the main issue is how to minimise these risks. This can be done through preventive actions on the one hand and the preparation of efficient responses to those accidents that cannot be avoided or foreseen on the other.

9. Furthermore, many of the measures set out in the Convention and taken by Parties to combat hooliganism can and should also be used to promote spectator safety: for example controls on tickets sales, checks on entry to the stadium, closed circuit television etc. Other measures designed to prevent violence and misbehaviour by spectators should in no case impair the safety of spectators.

B. Preventive measures

Fire - both immediately and nearby

10. The appropriate public authorities should ensure that the use and supply of gas, electricity and other inflammable substances is in accordance with the appropriate legislation for public outdoor places of the size and capacity of the stadium under consideration.

11. Any inflammable substance should be stocked only if strictly necessary for the functioning of the facility and in any case well away from spectators and athletes, in accordance with the existing regulations on the stockage of such substances.

12. Kitchens, heating systems, generators should be kept in separated parts of the buildings with adequate insulation; in stadia where it is not possible to separate such facilities, the areas must be stringently fire-proofed.

13. The design and the materials used in the construction of stadia should be of the type and quality required to ensure a good protection from fire and to minimise the risk of fire spreading. Fire-doors should be installed and fire-extinguishing devices must be of an approved type, in sufficient numbers, and located at easily accessible and visible places. Where appropriate, the European Standards (ENs) prepared by the European Committee for Standardisation should be followed.

14. Adequate fire-fighting equipment and material should be pre-positioned bearing in mind the type and structure of the stadium and the number of spectators present, and sufficient manpower should be available to be called upon locally.

Structural questions

15. A maximum capacity, in terms of seats or persons , should be given for each stadium and for each sector of a stadium. This capacity will be a function of several factors, *inter alia* the maximum amount of stress that can be supported by the existing structure as indicated by the applicable regulations, including the European Standards (ENs) prepared by the European Committee for Standardisation. Technical norms laid down by such regulations should take into account the dynamics of crowd effects, the minimum size of seats, the type of partitioning between the sectors. Ideally, there should be no standing places in stadia of more than 10,000 places. In all stadia where standing places are authorised, the maximum capacity for standing places should be fixed in terms of persons per square metre. The safety of spectators inside the stadium depends largely on the respect of this maximum number of spectators.

16. All accesses to the stadium, circulation paths inside it, and exits from it, should be as linear as possible, whether they be for spectators or for emergency vehicles. In particular doors should have the same width as corridors, staircases and landings leading up to them, in order to allow a regular flow of people. Such areas should be kept free of objects or people and possibly painted in a different colour to be easily identified. Each door should be used at any one time only as an entrance or as an exit and each sector should be equipped with a sufficient number of entries and exits (at least two) to allow a satisfactory flow of persons per minute, enabling it to be emptied in the time required for a rapid emergency evacuation of a threatened sector. Such flows should be pre-determined for each sector and stadium by an appropriate authority.

17. The size and shape of the areas immediately outside the stadia foreseen for the approach, access and egress of spectators, whether on foot or by motorised vehicle, should be such as not to create bottlenecks. All types of access and egress routes should be clearly indicated and lend themselves to the separation of supporters of different teams.

18. Special separate parking areas for emergency vehicles should be available and be located so as to give them easy and quick access to the inside of the stadium. They should be spacious enough to allow manoeuvring as well as parking, taking into account the number of vehicles required for the capacity of the stadium and the shape of the emergency areas. Such numbers should be pre-determined (see 23 below).

19. The state of the structure should be the object of regular checks before matches to identify weaknesses and/or damage due to age, corrosion or human factors. Such checks should be a condition *sine qua non* for the grant of a "safety certificate"[4] by a competent "licensing authority"[5].

Crowd management

20. Sufficient spaces inside stadia should be designed for the free movement of large crowds. Their size and shape should vary proportionately to the maximum number of spectators allowed into the stadium.

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4 permission granted by an appropriate public authority for a stadium to accommodate a pre-determined number of members of the public.

5 authority which grants the safety certificate or permission to arrange a match to which paying members of the public are admitted (Article 6.2 of the Convention).

21. Each ticket should bear instructions to locate the allotted sector and, where appropriate, the seat within it and be controlled, preferably by a computerised system. Paths to find a given seat or sector should be clearly signposted, possibly with colours to be repeated on the ticket itself.

22. The number of tickets available should not exceed the maximum designated capacity of any given sector, and for stadia where standing places are allowed, this will be fixed in terms of persons per square metre. (see 13 above).

23. It should be possible for each sector to be closed off rapidly as this maximum number is about to be reached. To this end a device, whether electronical, mechanical or by means of a video, to control/count effectively the number of people entering the stadium, and a given sector, should be installed.

24. Crush barriers and other obstacles meant to protect players and/or spectators from violent actions by hooligans should be designed so as not to slow down or make difficult the entry or exit of spectators. In any case a minimum and maximum size and resistance load should be set by the authorities concerned. (see 6 and 8 above).

25. Where fences separating the terraces from the pitch exist they should have easily operated openings in order to allow emergency evacuation into the open space.

26. Co-ordination among all security and emergency forces concerned should be ensured by preliminary briefing and full information on the specific risks of the match, the structure of the facility, the plans and the location of the grounds. Such briefing should be addressed to both public and stadium emergency and policing staff. It should pay special attention to the co-ordination between them all.

27. The stadium owner or manager should provide the police with a well placed, well equipped and spacious control room. It should in particular allow a full view of the whole pitch, and of as much of the spectators' area as possible, and provide closed circuit television screens.

28. An efficient device for addressing the crowd should be installed. Communication between various police officers in charge, whether on the grounds or in the control room, should be ensured by reliable and constant radio/telephone lines.

29. A number of police officers and stadium staff should be specially trained to evaluate crowd densities and behaviour (in particular for signs of trouble), and be placed in sufficient numbers on the ground so as to supervise all sectors.

30. Adequate medical staff, ambulances, equipment and rooms should be present in the stadium to deal with emergency situations. The number should be fixed by the appropriate public or licensing authority which should aim to ensure that at least one person trained in first aid per 1,000 spectators should be present, and at least one doctor and one ambulance should be present on the ground, from the opening to the closing of the stadium, at all events at which 5,000 or more spectators are expected.

C. Responses

31. Good co-ordination and communication among all services concerned should be ensured as it is essential for an efficient response to any emergency situation. Contingency plans should be carefully studied, tried out and publicised among all services concerned in order to save time and energy, and to limit casualties and damage.

32. Police officers posted at the entrances to the stadia should be informed when emergency services are called, specifying which service, for what reason and where it is needed so that they can efficiently direct vehicles on their arrival.

33. Officers or stewards charged with supervising conditions in the individual sectors should readily release spectators in distress by opening the perimeter fences, after informing the co-ordinating centre, with which they should be constantly in contact. Therefore they should be capable, authorised and equipped to do so.

34. The crowd should be kept informed of the situation by means of powerful loudspeakers and, whenever possible, illuminated advertising or score boards for the transmission of messages. For this reason such boards should be clearly visible from all sectors.

Recommendation No. 2/91 on international police co-operation for international football matches and tournaments

The Standing Committee,

Recalling that Article 4 of the Convention creates an obligation for parties to identify beforehand matches at which spectator violence or misbehaviour is to be feared and, after consultation, to take the necessary precautionary measures;

Mindful of the need to ensure in good time planning for international co-operation between police forces on the occasion of major international sports events, and in particular of international football matches and tournaments;

Recalling its recommendations adopted in 1988 on police co-operation (on the use of advisory police 'spotters', and on preparations for major events);

Bearing in mind the experience gained during the European Football Championships in the Federal Republic of Germany, 1988 and the World Cup in Italy, 1990:

Recommends the Parties:

1. to follow the principles set out in the attached guidelines on co-operation in the policing of international football matches;

2. to negotiate their detailed specific bilateral, and, where appropriate, multilateral, agreements on the basis of these guidelines.

Guidelines for co-operation in the policing of international football matches, implementing Article 4 of the Convention

Explanatory memorandum

1. The Standing Committee has approved the attached guidelines on international police co-operation. The detailed arrangements for international police co-operation in individual cases is primarily for bi-lateral negotiation between the parties concerned. These guidelines are intended to assist that process by offering suggestions based on proven good practice, but are not intended to constrain. It should be noted that the guidelines describe the scope of international

co-operation, the procedures by which it may be realised, and the problems which may arise. As identified in paragraph 4 of the document, the guidelines are consistent with the framework of the Convention, and in particular Article 4.

2. Article 4 of the Convention obliges parties as follows:

"4.1 The parties shall co-operate closely on the matters covered by the Convention and encourage similar co-operation as appropriate between national sports authorities involved.

4.2 In advance of their international club and representative matches or tournaments, the parties concerned shall invite their competent authorities, especially the sports organisations, to identify those matches at which violence or misbehaviour by spectators is to be feared. Where such a match is identified, the competent authorities of the host country shall arrange consultations between those concerned.

Such consultations shall take place as soon as possible and should not be later than two weeks before the match is due to take place, and shall encompass arrangements, measures and precautions to be taken before, during and after the match, including, where necessary, measures additional to those included in this Convention".

3. The guidelines have been derived from experience in international police co-operation during the European Championships in the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) in the Summer of 1988; and from consideration by Working Group II of TREVI (the European Community group of law enforcement ministers and officials) - especially a conference organised by the Federal Republic in Münster, in March 1989.

Guidelines for co-operation in the policing of international football matches

1. These guidelines have been prepared by drawing on the practical lessons of international police co-operation during the European Football Championships in the Federal Republic of Germany in 1988. The guidelines do not prescribe in detail how individual states should liase on police matters. Instead they suggest a framework based on proven good practice, and recommend that states negotiate detailed arrangements acceptable to each other and appropriate to the match or championship in question. Prime responsibility for organising this rests with the host country where the event is to take place. The larger the event the more there is a need for plans to be made early and in detail.

2. The objectives of policing an international football event may be stated as:

a. to promote good behaviour and peaceful enjoyment of good sporting competition;
b. to take account of the various cultures and traditions of visiting supporters, consistent with acceptable behaviour in the host and transit countries;
c. to deal firmly, fairly and effectively with troublemakers;
d. to make efficient use of police resources.

3. These guidelines cover the following topics:

a. Assessing scale and importance (paragraphs 5 to 7);
b. Initial police liaison (paragraphs 8 to 10);
c. Pre-event conference (paragraph 11);
d. The role of visiting police in the host country (paragraphs 12 to 19);
e. Traffic management (paragraphs 20 to 22);

f. Finance (paragraph 23);
g. Football authorities (paragraph 24);
h. Media and publicity (paragraphs 25 to 27); and
i. Feedback and de-brief (paragraphs 28 to 30).

Appendix A presents a possible timetable for policing a major event; and Appendix B contains a summary of definitions and terms used.

4. The guidelines provide suggestions for implementing Article 4, and they may also prove useful in implementing Articles 2, 3.1a and b, and 5 of the European Convention on Spectator Violence. These guidelines are consistent with those articles.

Assessing scale and importance

5. The first action should be for the host state to assess the scale of the event and of the policing operation likely to be required: for example by reference to the number and geographical spread of matches, foreign countries, visiting spectators and the risk of violence or disorder. A questionnaire to contributing states may be helpful. This assessment should identify the extent to which major international co-ordination of police effort will be required - and therefore the extent to which these guidelines may be invoked. The assessment should be complete early to enable all relevant agencies to make appropriate arrangements. Where many contributing states are involved the host state should identify those where the greatest degree of liaison will be needed and concentrate attention accordingly.

6. There are many factors which may complicate the policing of international in comparison to domestic matches.

a. The territory to be managed by the police is more extensive, both in area and time: visiting spectators will travel longer distances, gather earlier and disperse later - perhaps much earlier and later.
b. Delays in handling information are increased: lines of communication are extended, more reference information has to be supplied by telephone or facsimile and not in person, and translation of documents (particularly large and/or urgent texts) can be difficult.
c. The host police are unfamiliar with the behaviour of visiting fans - and vice versa.
d. As the choice of participants in later rounds of a championship depends on the results of earlier matches, planned ticket allocation and spectator separation may be badly disrupted - many tickets bought before teams qualified are re-sold on the streets by defeated supporters, without regulation.
e. potential troublemakers may feel less inhibited, less responsible and more anonymous when holidaying in a foreign country, and may suffer from an exaggerated sense of national pride.

7. The remainder of these guidelines assumes that the initial assessment has shown the event to be of major significance, requiring extensive police co-operation. As a very general guide, a single match could be considered as 'major' if more than 1,000 visiting foreign supporters were expected or there were good indications of serious trouble; a championship involving several such matches would be of still greater significance. Clearly for lesser events these arrangements would be scaled down accordingly.

Initial police liaison

8. For the largest tournaments, early and detailed police liaison is required. Each state should designate a central national office for the overall co-ordination of that country's effort on the championship, with particular reference to advance planning. That office may be the national permanent correspondent on football in person, or some other representative (in which case the permanent correspondent should be copied all communications). The choice should be of someone who is directly assigned to the operational policing of the event, able to give immediate attention to servicing requests, and able to act as a central reference point within the country for the collation and distribution as necessary of information to all police units involved.

9. It may well be useful for a small delegation of officers from a participating country to visit the host country well in advance of the championship and for a return trip to be made by the host to the (or each) participating country. Delegations though small should include command and operational level officers - both can be relevant. Outline travel, accommodation and ticketing arrangements for spectators should also be considered at this stage with the relevant national football authorities.

10. The objective of the initial police liaison should be to familiarise each side with the practical detail of how the other country polices football matches: the police tactics and the behaviour (and misbehaviour) of supporters; to specify and plan as clearly as possible what each country can contribute and how officers from different countries will work together (see paragraphs 12 to 19); to identify and resolve potential difficulties; and to begin the flow of operational information and intelligence as soon as is relevant. The earlier this is completed the better, to allow maximum benefit to be obtained and to allow police operations to be influenced at the earliest stage of planning. For the largest events, this stage can be begun twelve months in advance and it is desirable to have achieved good progress six months before the event.

Pre-event conference (see Recommendation No. 2/88)

11. The host country should consider organising a conference for all participating police forces, perhaps or three months before a major international football championship. The objective is to familiarise all participants with each other's plans and intentions, establish contact with opposite numbers, and identify remaining difficulties while there is still time to resolve them. The host should invite relevant people from his country (for example his national football authority and the organiser of the championship) and should distribute appropriate reference information at the conference.

The role of visiting police in the host country (see Recommendation No. 1/88)

12. Responsibility for police action and the maintenance of public order in the host country must at all times remain with the host authorities only. Nevertheless, it is crucial that relevant information and intelligence is made available by visiting police officers to the host police quickly enough and at a sufficiently senior level. Such information can only be volunteered as advice, and it is for the host police to decide what action to take as a result.

13. Foreign police may be able to supply the host police with three types of information. For maximum effect all are necessary but are subject to any provisions of international and national privacy and data protection legislation:

    a. traffic information on numbers of spectators, dates, routes, means of travel and arrangements for accommodation (see paragraphs 20 to 22);

b. intelligence identifying known troublemakers who may travel to the football event, their methods of operation, and known or suspected intentions (paragraphs 15 and 16);

c. tactical intelligence identifying known troublemakers who have travelled to the event and - of even greater importance - actual intentions to engage in violence and disorder at particular times and places, and predictions from the mood of a group that violence is about to take place (see paragraph 17).

14. It is particularly important that the command structure in the host country makes effective use of foreign liaison officers. It is often good practice to establish a local co-ordinating office for an operation such as the policing of a key international football match, whether that office has direct operational command of all police officers involved, or simply acts as an information exchange for relevant police commanders. Otherwise there is no collective police understanding of what is occurring, and individual police units may take contradictory action. In a major championship several such local co-ordinating officers may exist, one for each centre at which matches are taking place. These would be in addition to the central national office referred to in paragraph 8.

15. Assuming some such co-ordinating office exists, there will be a key liaison role for a visiting police officer deployed there. He will be able to communicate effectively in three directions: to provide advice as required to the centre of the host police operations dealing with supporters from his country; to communicate with other liaison officers from his country who are working in the area; and to refer back to his own country for reference information (or even local police enquiries).

16. This therefore implies that support arrangements are made at home by participating countries to service requests for information or other action from their key liaison officer in the host country. It is important that such support includes undertaking local enquiries without the detailed involvement of the liaison officer, and that cover should be available 24 hours per day in case it is needed urgently.

17. Liaison officers in the host country may also be useful in observing at first hand the behaviour of supporters from their country. Even observing groups at a distance a liaison officer may be more able than the local police to judge when trouble is likely or imminent: for example when the mood turns from enjoyment to hostility or when tactics indicate preparations are being made for a fight (for example, by established behaviour in watching for opposing supporters or collecting objects for use as weapons). If suitably trained officers are available, close observation by plain clothes liaison officers among groups of supporters may reveal precise intentions for the time and place of planned disorder.

18. Another possible role for liaison officers, if so desired by the host police, is in dealing publicly with supporters, for example to appeal for sensible behaviour and to show that the local police in the host country are well prepared. This could include speaking over the public address system at stadia or speaking to supporters in the street. The officer may also advise the host police on tactics at stadia, with reference to the behaviour of supporters from his country.

19. In all these roles it is essential that liaison officers are true experts: familiar with the behaviour of their supporters, and skilled in the police activity they will perform (such as concealed observation). If effective use is to be made of their potential, clear agreement must be made in advance on how they will operate and on the facilities at their disposal including communications (telephone, facsimile and local radio), interpreters, transport and accommodation.

Traffic management

20. It is helpful if shortly before an event each source country sends a traffic telex advising the police in their own country, carriers and transit and host countries of the known travel plans of visiting supporters. This can only be achieved in detail if, well in advance, the unit which prepares this telex establishes effective contact with the football authorities and others responsible for arranging travel. The telex forms a common reference document from which all concerned can plan advance action or consult for information on a particular group that may become involved in trouble during their journey. The normal point of receipt in European Community countries should be the TREVI permanent correspondent on football and, if different, the central national office described in paragraph 8.

21. As well as listing individual groups, tour operators, routes, accommodation and dates it is helpful to summarise this information at the start of the traffic telex to show the total number of supporters involved and sub-totals broken down by main travel route (air, sea ferry, coach, car, etc.). Where possible the summary and individual details should be categorised as follows:

    a. No trouble expected.
    b. Some slight possibility of trouble. Advise supervision and limitations on sale of alcohol by carriers.
    c. Warning: possible risk of trouble. Advise close supervision and prohibition on sale of alcohol by carriers.

    It is probably unrealistic to hope for more specific information on category C passengers. If clear intentions to cause serious problems were known, the advice would anyway be to refuse carriage. Moreover, those few who may intend serious trouble at an event may travel peaceably and may be careful to disguise their intentions and identity. The more effective response to such persons is likely to be in good police liaison and intelligence, with officers well informed about known troublemakers.

22. Advance co-ordination of travel plans can also help to reduce the policing task in supervising travel to the event. Experience has shown the considerable advantage of asking coaches and cars travelling to major events to carry a distinctive emblem on their windscreens. This enables the police to recognise supporters among the large number of other road users. Similarly, asking supporters to keep to agreed routes and overnight stops (if those are necessary) can make police supervision easier. Again, true 'hard-core' troublemakers can be expected to avoid such advised routes - the measure is more to improve the management of orderly supporters or those with more limited potential for trouble.

Finance

23. Since policing a major international football event may involve liaison work within and between countries on an exceptional basis, it is wise for each state to ensure early in the planning phase that the number of police officers to be deployed on liaison work is specified and a firm understanding is reached on precisely which country and agency (for example, national or local police agency, football authority, national or local government) will meet the salary, travel and accommodation expenses of each officer. It is proposed as a general rule, for prior agreement on each occasion, that the host country should pay for accommodation and other facilities made available locally and that visiting countries should pay for travel and salaries of the officers involved.

Football authorities

24. From an early stage the central police point in each state should establish close contact with the representative of his country's football authority for the event and/or with appropriate local clubs, so that each is properly aware of the other's plans, and of the parallel negotiations that are taking place between police and football agencies (see also paragraph 9). In the host country those responsible for licensing grounds or approving safety arrangements should similarly be involved. An important issue is how to achieve proper separation of supporters towards the end of a championship given that there may be extensive and unregulated re-selling of tickets on the streets, but this is principally for the football authorities and host police.

Media

25. Experience has shown that major international football events generate considerable press and TV interest. There is a history of sensational reporting, sometimes greatly exaggerating actual problems at the event. European football hooliganism - real or imagined - makes popular reading and viewing. The presence of the media can potentially influence the violence and disorder being observed for example if rowdy supporters cause disorder to show off to TV cameras or press photographers. Foreign liaison officers in the host country may be distracted from their operational police tasks by the close attention of their country's media, who may for example follow the officers, ask repeatedly for statements or interviews, or publish in newspapers photographs which identify plain clothes officers - such newspapers may then go on sale in the host country and be bought by visiting supporters.

26. Careful consideration is therefore important if heavy media interest is likely in a match or championship. Relations with the media is a specialist function. After listening to the views of contributing countries, the host country should make a conscious decision on how the media are to be handled and what assistance is to be sought from contributing countries. For example, there should be an agreed response to request for interviews with visiting officers, and the host country should decide how it would respond to untrue or distorted reporting. Host countries should be cautious about referring publicly to any concealed involvement of foreign police officers: while helping to demonstrate that the host police are well prepared, it may also direct unhelpful media attention onto the activities of these officers while the event is taking place.

Publicity

27. Positive use can be made of various forms of publicity, in advance, directed to visiting supporters. Given suitable co-ordination this can start within contributing countries. An example could be a short guidebook handed to supporters on departure containing useful information about the locations of matches; a few helpful phrases in the foreign language; a welcome from the hosts; and an encouragement to good behaviour with the warning that the host police are well prepared to deal with trouble and that information about troublemakers will be sent to their home countries (see also paragraphs 28 and 29). Newspapers could be offered stories emphasising that there was effective pre-planning of police tactics.

Feedback: information from the host to contributing countries

28. It is of great importance that having received information and assistance from contributing countries, the host country reports back information about visiting spectators who are involved in trouble. Clear agreement should be reached on this before the event takes place. Feedback is not only of assistance to contributing countries but may be valuable to other host countries in the future. That may be through information (for example, that individual 'X' has caused trouble at

home and when he last went to an international championship) or action that can be taken (for example, to refuse to sell special travel or match tickets to him, or even to restrict through the courts his foreign travel). Accurate identification of detained, arrested or convicted visitors is therefore essential.

29. Feedback is not only valuable after the event. Publicity before an event that information about troublemakers will be sent to the person's home country can encourage more responsible behaviour by visiting supporters. Without this supporters may feel that even if caught causing trouble in the host country, the consequences will be slight because any conviction will not be known by the authorities at home.

De-brief

30. Within a reasonable period of a major football event involving the use of these arrangements, the host state should consider whether there are lessons to be learned and whether recommendations should be made on how guidelines such as these, or any other standing arrangements, ought to be revised. If appropriate the host state may arrange for a de-briefing meeting and for recommendations to be prepared, within three months of the end of the event. It is in any case helpful for the host state to circulate contributing states with a short report assessing how well any joint policing worked in practice, within that period.

Appendix A

Possible timetable for co-operation in the policing of a major international football championship

TIME	ACTION	PARAGRAPH
Months before championship		
12 - 9	Assess scale	5 - 7
12 - 6	Initial police liaison	8 - 10
9 - 0	Continue preparations, collect and forward information and intelligence, agree plans for media, publicity and feedback	13 25 - 29
3 - 2	Pre-event conference	11
1 - 0	Visiting liaison officers begin duty in host country	12 - 19
0	Championship	12 - 19
Months after championship		
0 - 6	Feedback	28, 29
2 - 3	De-brief conference	30

Appendix B

Summary of definitions and terms used

Definition/term	Paragraph
TREVI, and Permanent Correspondent	1, 7, 18
Objective of policing an international football event	2
European Convention on spectator violence	3
Central national office	8
Objective of initial police liaison	10
Pre-event conference	11
Types of information and intelligence	13
Local co-ordinating office	14
Key liaison role for visiting police officer	15
Support arrangements at home	16
Observing supporters	17
Dealing publicly with supporters	18
Use of police uniform by visiting police officers	18
Traffic telex	20
Categories of supporter (A,B,C)	21
Finance	23
Football authorities and ticketing	9, 11, 24
Media and publicity	23-25
Feedback	28, 29
De-brief	30

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Recommendation No. 1/93 to Parties on Measures to be taken by the Organisers of Football Matches and Public Authorities

Whereas, in connection with football matches, the primary concern of all involved must be public safety both at matches and in "transit", and recalling that, without prejudice to the responsibilities of the organisers, the public authorities are ultimately responsible for public order;

Considering that such safety can only be ensured through observance by the organisers of safety rules and regulations, and close and effective co-operation by them with the public authorities;

Recalling the preventative work carried out by UEFA in connection with Order and Security in stadia;

Considering that the organisation of football matches is subject to the provisions of:

- Existing national legislation and local rules on the organisation of public events of the country where the match would take place, and of football matches in particular;

and (in States which are Party to it), of

- The European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports Events and in Particular at Football Matches;

Whereas in this context the sovereign power of States to issue laws and regulations, binding on State organs and on individuals, concerning public order and safety in general and at football matches in particular must be borne in mind, together with their power and duty to ensure observance of such laws and regulations, notably by means of police forces;

Recalling its previous Recommendations on Guidelines for the control of Ticket Sales at high-risk matches (*Recommendation No. 1/89*) and on the Promotion of Safety at stadia (*Recommendation No. 1/91*);

Recalling the comprehensive Report on Measures to combat Hooliganism, approved with Resolution No. 3 of the 6th Conference of European Ministers responsible for sport (Reykjavik - 1989);

Feeling it advisable to produce guidelines for an agreement, in the form of a standard checklist of measures to be taken, to be concluded between the organisers of a football match and the public authorities of the country where the football match was to be organised, the aim of the agreement being the definition of the obligations and responsibilities of the organisers of football matches on a European level (particularly within the framework of UEFA and FIFA competitions);

Recommends to Governments of Parties to the European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports Events and in Particular at Football Matches:

1. To make use of the Standard Checklist of measures to be taken by the organisers of football matches and public authorities, appearing in the Appendix to the present Recommendation, with a view to identifying respective roles and responsibilities of those involved in the organisation of football matches, and particularly high-risk ones.

2. That the standard checklist, which is general in nature, be:

   a. adapted where necessary to local conditions on the basis of national legislation or local rules;

b. applied principally to high-risk international matches, but also be used where appropriate for other events such as national championship matches or local events;

c. used as the basis for agreements between the organisers and the public authorities, as early as possible before each match, on their respective role and responsibilities with regard to the measures included in the Checklist (which would not replace or supersede, but complement, other applicable legal provisions and regulations).

3. That, wherever it is not already done, the public authorities draw up a comprehensive list of practical measures to be taken by the owners and managers of stadia and the organisers of football matches, including detailed technical provisions for structural matters, inspections and tests, terraces and stands, stairways and ramps, fire and medical facilities, communications, lighting, stewarding etc. Such national handbooks on crowd safety and control would provide clear guidelines for stadium owners and managers, and facilitate compliance by the organisers with desirable standards to be observed.

4. That the public authorities invite the organisers or the national football association or other responsible bodies to take all educational and social preventative measures that could contribute to a sporting match.

Appendix

Standard Checklist of Measures to be taken by the organisers of Football Matches and Public Authorities

Directions for Use

1. Those responsible for specific measures listed below should be identified with a cross in the appropriate column(s).

2. Wherever possible, the person(s) responsible should also be identified by name, and deadlines given for completion of the suggested measures.

3. Wherever possible, only one should be indicated as being responsible for each suggested measure.

4. Additions or modifications to the standard checklist measures should appear on the checklist itself.

MEASURES	A	B	C	D	E	F
I. To ensure the safety of spectators within and around the Stadium, all measures necessary to ensure the orderly preparation of the match will be taken, including:						
Structural Measures						
1.- Verification of the stadium's structure and deliverance of a safety certificate by public authorities (the facilities will have to meet the requirements of public authorities on stadium infrastructure and safety of facilities; this will particularly apply to temporary stands where their use is permitted).						
2.- Careful upkeep of the facilities used for such matches, which will have to be cleaned and repaired where necessary, their structural stability and conformity to safety regulations being checked and certified regularly in accordance with the requirements of the public authorities.						
3.- Searches before the match for, and removal of, dangerous objects (for example, building materials, rubble, loose seats, glass or other rubbish) inside and in the vicinity of the stadium in good time; eliminating or sealing off any construction site within or in the vicinity of the stadium.						
4.- Running a thorough check on the morning of the day of the match for bombs, smuggled smoke grenades, fire works and/or other dangerous or suspicious objects; after this check only controlled access to the stadium is to be permitted.						
5.- Checking the existence of or erecting appropriate barriers, grilles, fencing, crush barriers and other obstacles meant to ensure public safety and control, avoid undesired spectator movements, facilitate the segregation of supporters, protect players, officials and spectators, constructed in such a way as not to impede emergency evacuation of the stadium.						
6.- Protection of the playing field or pitch (by appropriate means, to be specified by the representative of public authorities) and prevention of unauthorised access to it; creation where appropriate of adequate emergency exits and passages onto the pitch.						

A = Stadium Owner B = Organiser (specify) C = National Football Association D = UEFA
E = Public Authorities (Local or National – specify which) F = Others (specify whom)

MEASURES	A	B	C	D	E	F
7.- Where there are emergency gates leading from the spectator areas into the playing area, no form of obstruction which would prevent the outward opening of such gates shall be permitted.						
8.- Protection of players (including protection of guest team during training sessions and transfers to and from the stadium), officials and referees, also providing them with guarded parking spaces for their vehicles and protected access to the playing field with a retractable tunnel, where necessary; protection of supporters' means of transport.						
9.- Providing police forces with the facilities necessary for them (including where possible a command and control post equipped with a TV surveillance system), in accordance with national/local regulations.						
10.- When this is felt to be necessary, constructing fine-mesh nets behind the goals where these are close to the stands, to protect players from any objects thrown; these nets should be fireproof and not impede the evacuation of supporters in case of emergency.						
11.- Where appropriate, segregation of opposing teams' supporters (including where necessary through the construction of separation barriers to be approved by the public authorities), if possible in sufficiently distant areas of the stadium.						
12.- Verifying the existence of adequate entrances and exits to the facilities (with doors opening towards the exterior) and their efficient permanent staffing to ensure easy access and evacuation by the public; all exit doors should always be in a non-locked condition when there are spectators in the stadium and should be permanently staffed to guard against abuse.						
13.- Facilitating access by spectators to their seats with clear indication of the various stands, and their exits.						
14.- Improving as far as possible the quality of spectators' areas and terraces at grounds (small sections; seating; family enclosures; other facilities including sanitary ones and public refreshment bars).						

A = Stadium Owner B = Organiser (specify) C = National Football Association D = UEFA
E = Public Authorities (Local or National – specify which) F = Others (specify whom)

MEASURES	A	B	C	D	E	F
Security Measures						
15.- Giving the public authorities as early as possible all relevant information on the planned match, and in particular the names of the teams involved and of the organisers, the date, hour and place of the match, and any other information that might assist the authorities in evaluating the level of risk of the match.						
16.- Alerting the public authorities to the possible needs for public order resources, to counter outbreaks of violence and misbehaviour, both in the immediate vicinity of and inside stadia, and along the transit routes used by spectators.						
17.- Forwarding relevant information to the Police forces of the different localities involved or likely to be involved, including transit countries; (If appropriate, these could then set up a hooligan intelligence centre and/or a register of convicted hooligans, or other co-operation measures).						
18.- Inspection of the stadium in good time before the match, by representatives of the owners, the organisers (Including the Safety Manager - see below) and those of the public authorities, to ascertain possible technical or material deficiencies and provide solutions to them; a final inspection will take place the day before the match.						
19.- Arranging for Security services within the Stadium, in agreement with the Police Authorities; verifying that all safety and security personnel are clearly identifiable and in their allotted position in and around the stadium before the stadium is opened to the public, and that they are appropriately trained and aware of their duties.						
20.- Providing rapid information of police emergency forces, enabling them to act quickly in case of need.						
21.- Controlling the movement of spectators within the Stadium; providing a sufficient number of trained stewards to assist spectators.						

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E = Public Authorities (Local or National – specify which) F = Others (specify whom)

MEASURES	A	B	C	D	E	F
22.- Public address system for crowd safety, and to enable Safety Manager, the Police and Emergency Services to inform or give directions to the spectators; instructions to speakers (who should be able to express themselves in the language of foreign supporters) to avoid undesirable comments liable to excite the public against the opposing team and its supporters, referees, officials and police forces						
23.- Preferably, a closed-circuit video equipment (CCTV) should be present to monitor the situation, ensure crowd safety and identify offenders.						
24.- Determining that the accommodation for spectators in the stadium is suitable for the match concerned.						
25.- Verifying the correct application by the Club or National Football association of UEFA guidelines and instructions, in as much as they do not contradict rules and instructions by local and national public authorities						
26.- Arranging for adequate medical and first aid assistance, fire prevention and other emergency services, and facilities for them; organising a radio-telephone link between the emergency services, the police forces and the Safety Manager.						
Entry Controls						
27.- Entry controls on spectators (including where necessary body checks, use of metal detectors and crowd searches).						
28.- Providing safe storage for confiscated dangerous items, and personal belongings which are to be returned after the match.						
29.- Where appropriate, controlling approaches to the stadium with removable barriers.						
30.- Excluding, in so far as it is legally possible, known and potential troublemakers from grounds.						
31.- Preventing access to the stadium to any person in possession of dangerous objects, alcoholic drinks, pyrotechnics, smoke grenades etc.; preventing access to any intoxicated person (alcohol, drugs).						

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E = Public Authorities (Local or National – specify which) F = Others (specify whom)

MEASURES	A	B	C	D	E	F
32.- Preventing access to the stadium of any person in possession of racist or other offensive banners or signs and banners inciting to violence, and their display in the stadium or its vicinity.						
33.- Prohibition of sales of drinks in glass bottles, restriction and preferably banning of alcohol sales and distribution in the stadium, and where appropriate restriction or preferably banning of their sale and distribution out of the stadium and particularly in its vicinity; ensure that all beverages available are in safe containers.						
II. Providing assistance and guidance for spectators to and from the Stadium, including, where possible:						
34.- Presence of staff at train stations and parking lots and at main crossroads near the Stadium, and information on travel possibilities; in train stations, signs indicating means of transport to/from stadium.						
35.- Where appropriate, segregation of travel and approach routes of rival supporters (including car and coach parks).						
36.- Co-operation with transport authorities, tour operators and transport companies, whose personnel should be specially trained.						
37.- Informing public authorities of the host country and of transit countries on travel plans of groups of spectators. When possible, provide travel information on individual and casual supporters (including supporters likely to be without tickets).						
38.- Facilitating the work of accompanying police forces (escorts) through exchange of information on supporters' movements.						
39.- Providing after-match vigilance on supporters' activities (in city centres, on return means of transport, especially trains, etc.) and entertainment.						
40.- Providing information, publicity, etc on desirable behaviour in the language of the visiting supporters, explaining inter alia the standards that the host will expect.						

A = Stadium Owner B = Organiser (specify) C = National Football Association D = UEFA
E = Public Authorities (Local or National – specify which) F = Others (specify whom)

MEASURES	A	B	C	D	E	F
41.- Arranging a meeting point outside the stadium, a lost children service and a lost and found service to be manned at all times.						
42.- Developing contacts with local citizens and regular supporters to explain measures taken for ordinary and for exceptional matches.						
43.- Anticipating the degree of likely press and media interest in a match or tournament, preparing policies for press conferences and planning for consequences of possible events; training football and police press officers in this respect.						
44.- Co-ordination with police 'spotters', knowing the visiting supporters.						
III. Controlling ticket sales (their quantity being agreed with UEFA and public authorities beforehand, bearing in mind the safe capacity of the stadium and the need to ensure where appropriate optimal segregation of the different fan groups), including:						
45.- Ticket distribution, and organising ticket sales so that they take place without disturbances (Ticket sales at the stadium on the day of the match may take place only with the agreement of the police authorities).						
46.- Producing tickets in such a way as to render production and use of counterfeit or bogus tickets difficult, simplify control (for ex. by making them machine readable, using appropriate numbering and colour codes, etc.), direct and canalise spectators to their seats and avoid exceeding the authorised capacity of the stadium.						
47.- Devising a system for checking and tracing purchasers of tickets where appropriate (e.g. voucher scheme) and defining the role of clubs or Football Associations or supporters' clubs in supervising the distribution of allocated tickets, and particularly free and reduced price tickets; wherever possible, the sale of tickets will be computerised.						
48.- Reducing the number of tickets which any one individual may purchase and the number of tickets available to away supporters, and restricting the number of tickets available for purchase in bulk.						

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E = Public Authorities (Local or National – specify which) F = Others (specify whom)

MEASURES	A	B	C	D	E	F
49.- Where necessary, reducing the overall number of tickets for sale, bearing in mind safety, control and public order factors.						
50.- Controlling tickets at the entrances and preventing illegal entry.						
51.- Informing would-be spectators as soon as possible, through the appropriate national and international channels, when a match is sold out.						
52.- Regular review by Football Associations, Clubs and the Police of their lists of known and potential troublemakers.						
IV. Planning of all financial matters related to the match, and particularly matters relative to security and safety well in advance, including:						
53.- Contracting adequate insurance cover for medical, fire, and general accident hazards, and damage caused by supporters within the stadium.						
V. Any other matter related to the organisation of the match, such as:						
54.- Preliminary contact between the police and the guest team's country's embassy/consulate, in order to ensure rapid communication in case of need.						
55.- Providing *ad hoc* entertainment programmes suitable for visiting supporters.						
56.- Co-operation with supporters' clubs to obtain their help in avoiding incidents, and making football clubs aware of their own responsibilities in safety and security matters.						
57.- Publishing lists of prohibited objects.						
58.- Making useful information available to the fans (bus and other public transport lines to and from the stadium, parking facilities, customs provisions and visa requirements, accommodation and eating possibilities and their average prices etc.); where possible, providing appropriate accommodation for visiting supporters.						

A = Stadium Owner B = Organiser (specify) C = National Football Association D = UEFA
E = Public Authorities (Local or National – specify which) F = Others (specify whom)

MEASURES	A	B	C	D	E	F
59.- Liaising with the media in a spirit of co-operation, particularly concerning information for supporters and the number of media representatives circulating near the playing field.						
60.- Distraction and entertainment of spectators before the game (curtain-raiser match, music parade etc..).						
VI. Co-ordination measures						
61.- To ensure appropriate co-ordination, before the match the organisers shall nominate a Safety Manager, in charge of contacts with the public authorities and their consultation, and liaison with the Police and Emergency Services, granting him/her the necessary resources to carry out the tasks for which he/she is responsible, including access to and radio communication with the command post.						
62.- The Safety Manager will evaluate on behalf of the organisers the degree of risk which the match presents, and supervise on their behalf the application of the safety measures mentioned above, and the dissemination of information to spectators on safety measures, particularly concerning objects which may not be introduced in the stadium.						
63.- The Safety Manager, in liaison with the representative of the public authorities empowered to authorise the staging of the match and with the police, will ensure the implementation of those safety measures which are the organisers' responsibility. For high-risk matches, the Safety Manager will ensure that there are a sufficient number of co-ordination meetings with all parties involved in planning and supervising the staging of the match.						
64.- The Police Department, the Fire Department, and Medical Emergency bodies will each name a representative, who will attend the co-ordination meetings.						
65.- After the match, the Safety Manager will draw up a report on the effectiveness of preventative measures taken, to be sent to the appropriate authorities.						
66.- The Police Commander and the Safety Manager will make contact with the Referee before the match.						

A = Stadium Owner B = Organiser (specify) C = National Football Association D = UEFA
E = Public Authorities (Local or National – specify which) F = Others (specify whom)

MEASURES	A	B	C	D	E	F
67.- Where appropriate, the public authorities will authorise the match after checking compliance by the organisers with applicable legislation (if any) on the staging of public events, and any other obligation of the organisers, including those listed above.						
68.- The organisers will be informed by the public authorities as soon as possible of any objection to the staging of the match(es) and/or of any particular condition which would have to be fulfilled before the match(es) could take place.						
69.- A Crisis Group, including the Safety Manager, senior representatives of the Police, Fire Department, Medical Emergency, the competing teams, the Stadium authority and the Public Authorities, will meet in case of need before or during the match, to take urgent decisions where appropriate; arrange a key word known to Crisis Group members only, to be used through the public address system as call in case of need.						
70.- After the match, examine measures taken and draw lessons.						

A = Stadium Owner B = Organiser (specify) C = National Football Association D = UEFA
E = Public Authorities (Local or National – specify which) F = Others (specify whom)

Recommendation No. 1/94 to parties on measures to be taken by organisers and public authorities concerning high-risk indoor sports events

The Standing Committee (T-RV) of the European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports Events and in Particular at Football Matches

Recalling its Recommendation No. 1/93 on Measures to be taken by the Organisers of Football Matches and Public Authorities;

Considering that indoor sports facilities give rise to specific safety problems requiring particular measures to be taken;

Whereas, in connection with all sports events, the primary concern of all involved must be public safety both at the event itself and, when necessary, in "transit", and recalling that, without prejudice to the responsibilities of the organisers, the public authorities are ultimately responsible for public order;

Considering that such safety can only be ensured through observance by the organisers of safety rules and regulations, and close and effective co-operation by them with the public authorities;

Recalling the preventative work carried out by international sports federations in connection with safety measures at indoor sports events;

Noting also the standard-setting work carried out by European Committee for Standardisation concerning the accommodation of spectators and hoping that this work will soon help in ensuring a maximum of security for them throughout Europe;

Considering that the organisation of sports events is subject to the provisions of:

- Existing national legislation and local rules on the organisation of public events of the country where the match would take place, and of sports events in particular;

and (in States which are Party to it), of

- The European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports Events and in Particular at Football Matches;

Whereas in this context the sovereign power of States to issue laws and regulations, binding on State organs and on individuals, concerning public order and safety in general and at sports events in particular must be borne in mind, together with their power and duty to ensure observance of such laws and regulations, notably by means of police forces;

Recalling its previous Recommendations on Guidelines for the control of Ticket Sales at high-risk matches (*Recommendation No. 1/89*) and on the Promotion of safety at stadia (*Recommendation No. 1/91*);

Feeling it advisable to produce guidelines for an agreement, in the form of a standard checklist of measures to be taken, to be concluded between the organisers of a high-risk sports event and the public authorities of the country where the event is to be organised, the aim of the agreement being the definition of the obligations and responsibilities of the organisers of high-risk indoor sports events on a European level, and recognising that some sports and high-risk sports events might require additional or different measures;

Recommends to Governments of Parties to the European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports Events and in Particular at Football Matches:

1. To make use of the Standard Checklist of measures to be taken by the organisers and public authorities concerning high-risk indoor sports events, appearing in the Appendix to the present Recommendation, with a view to identifying respective roles and responsibilities of those involved in the organisation of events and particularly high-risk ones.

2. That the standard checklist, which is general in nature, be:

   a. adapted where necessary to local conditions on the basis of national legislation or local rules;
   b. applied principally to high-risk international events, but also be used where appropriate for other events such as national championship events or local events;
   c. used as the basis for agreements between the organisers and the public authorities, as early as possible before each event, on their respective role and responsibilities with regard to the measures included in the Checklist (which would not replace or supersede, but complement, other applicable legal provisions and regulations).

3. That, wherever it is not already done, the public authorities draw up a comprehensive list of practical measures to be taken by the owners and managers of sports halls and the organisers of events including in particular detailed technical provisions for structural matters, regular inspections and tests of the roof and stands (particularly in the case of moveable structures), special checks in the case of severe weather (e.g. snow-loads), extreme temperature variations, use of chemical agents or other extraneous events which could impair structural safety; stairways and ramps, the provision of unobstructed assembly areas around the hall, fire and medical facilities, communications, lighting (emergency alternative electricity supply for communications and lighting), stewarding etc. Such national handbooks on crowd safety and control would provide clear guidelines for sports hall owners and managers, and facilitate compliance by the organisers with desirable standards to be observed.

4. That the public authorities invite the organisers or the competent national sports association or other responsible bodies to take all educational and social preventative measures that could contribute to a sporting event.

Standard Checklist of Measures to be taken by organisers and public authorities concerning high-risk indoor sports events

Directions for use:

1. Those responsible for specific measures listed below should be identified with a cross in the appropriate column(s).

2. Wherever possible, the person(s) responsible should also be identified by name, and deadlines given for completion of the suggested measures.

3. Wherever possible, only one should be indicated as being responsible for each suggested measure.

4. Additions or modifications to the standard checklist measures should appear on the checklist itself.

MEASURES	A	B	C	D	E	F
I. To ensure the safety of spectators within and around the Sports hall, all measures necessary to ensure the orderly preparation of the event will be taken, including:						
Structural Measures						
1.- Verification of the hall's structure and deliverance of a safety certificate by public authorities (the facilities will have to meet the requirements of public authorities on the infrastructure and safety of facilities; this will particularly apply to temporary or "telescopic" stands and opening roofs where their use is permitted); assurance of all-seater capacity and provision for persons with disability.						
2.- Careful upkeep of the facilities used for such matches, which will have to be cleaned and repaired where necessary, their structural stability and conformity to safety regulations being checked and certified regularly in accordance with the requirements of the public authorities, including seismic safety precautions in regions where earthquakes are a risk.						
3.- Searches before the event for, and removal of, dangerous objects (for example, building materials, rubble, loose seats, glass or other rubbish) inside and in the vicinity of the sports hall in good time; eliminating or sealing off any construction site within or in the vicinity of the sports hall.						
4.- Running a thorough check on the morning of the day of the match for bombs, smuggled smoke grenades, fireworks and/or other dangerous or suspicious objects; after this check only controlled access to the hall is to be permitted.						
5.-Protection of the sports area[6] and access to it (by appropriate means, to be specified by the representatives of public authorities and the relevant sports federations.						
6.- Protection of players (including protection of guest team during training sessions and transfers to and from the hall), officials and referees, also providing them with guarded parking spaces for their vehicles.						

[6] The term 'sports area' in the present text includes sports floors, ice-rinks, pool, ring, court or other area/surface required by the sport in question.

A = Stadium Owner B = Organiser (specify) C = National Football Association D = UEFA
E = Public Authorities (Local or National – specify which) F = Others (specify whom)

MEASURES	A	B	C	D	E	F
7.- Providing police forces with the facilities necessary for them (including where possible a command and control post, placed so as to get a good overall view of the hall, and equipped with a TV surveillance system), in accordance with national/local regulations.						
8.- Appropriate measures to be taken by the organisers and public authorities to:						
a. protect spectators from hazards occasioned by the sports concerned (e.g. flying ice hockey pucks); and						
b. protect as far as possible, the players and playing area from objects thrown by spectators.						
9.- Where appropriate, segregation of opposing teams' supporters (including where necessary through the construction of separation barriers to be approved by the public authorities), if possible in sufficiently distant areas of the hall, equipped with separate sanitary facilities.						
10.- Verifying the existence of adequate separate entrances and exits to the hall (with doors opening towards the exterior) and their efficient permanent staffing to ensure easy access and evacuation by the public; all exit doors should always be in a non-locked condition when there are spectators in the hall and should be permanently staffed to guard against abuse. There should be adequate, unobstructed areas around the hall to act as assembly areas in the case of evacuation. Exits should be designed to facilitate evacuation of handicapped people without impeding the evacuation of other spectators.						
11.- Facilitating access by spectators to their seats with clear indication of the various stands, and their exits.						
12.- Improving as far as possible the quality of spectators' accommodation in halls (including that for people with disabilities) (small sections; public refreshment bars and sanitary facilities).						
13.- Ensuring good air quality, including a ban on smoking and the possibility of monitoring smoke density; and control of humidity and temperature.						

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MEASURES	A	B	C	D	E	F
Security Measures						
14.- Giving the public authorities as early as possible all relevant information on the planned match, and in particular the names of the teams involved and of the organisers, the date, hour and place of the match, and any other information that might assist the authorities in evaluating the level of risk of the match;						
15.- Alerting the public authorities to the possible needs for public order resources to counter outbreaks of violence and misbehaviour, both in the immediate vicinity of and inside sports halls, and along the transit routes used by spectators.						
16.- Inspection of the hall in good time before the match, by representatives of the owners, the organisers (Including the Safety Manager - see par. 58 below) and those of the public authorities, to ascertain possible technical or material deficiencies and provide solutions to them; a final inspection will take place the day before the match.						
17.- Arranging for Security services within the hall, in agreement with the Police and other emergency authorities; verifying that all safety and security personnel are clearly identifiable and in their allotted position in and around the hall before it is opened to the public, and that they are appropriately trained and aware of their duties.						
18.- Providing rapid information for police emergency forces, enabling them to act quickly in case of need.						
19.- Controlling the movement of spectators within and around the hall; providing a sufficient number of trained security personnel to assist spectators.						

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E = Public Authorities (Local or National – specify which) F = Others (specify whom)

MEASURES	A	B	C	D	E	F
20.- Using the public address system and the score boards for crowd safety, enabling the Safety Manager (see par. 58 below), the Police and Emergency Services to inform or give directions to the spectators; instructions to speakers (who should be able to express themselves in the language of foreign supporters) to avoid undesirable comments liable to excite the public against the opposing team and its supporters, referees, officials and police forces; siting of the communication centres in such a way as it is protected from being taken over by unauthorised persons; provision of alternative emergency electricity supply to maintain visual and sound communications (as well as lighting) in an emergency.						
21.- Installing closed-circuit video equipment (CCTV) should be present to monitor the situation, ensure crowd safety and identify offenders;						
22.- Determining that the accommodation for spectators in the hall is suitable for the match concerned.						
23.- Verifying the correct application by the Club or national sports association of relevant international federation guidelines and instructions.						
24.- Arranging for adequate material and first aid assistance, fire prevention and other emergency services, and facilities for them; organising a radio-telephone link between the emergency services, the police forces and the Safety Manager (see par. 58).						
Entry Controls						
25.- Entry controls on spectators (including where necessary body checks, use of metal detectors and crowd searches).						
26.- Providing safe storage for confiscated dangerous items, and personal belongings which are to be returned after the match.						
27.- Where appropriate, controlling approaches to the hall with removable barriers.						
28.- Excluding, in so far as it is legally possible, known and potential troublemakers from halls.						

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MEASURES	A	B	C	D	E	F
29.- Preventing access to the hall by any person in possession of dangerous objects, alcoholic drinks, pyrotechnics, smoke grenades, etc.; preventing access to any intoxicated person (alcohol, drugs). Taking into account the grave danger represented by fire in sports halls, ensuring strict control over the possession, even innocently, of flammable or combustible materials.						
30.- Preventing access to the hall of any person in possession of racist or other offensive banners or signs and banners inciting to violence, and their display in the sports hall or its vicinity.						
31.- Prohibition of sales of drinks in glass bottles, restriction and preferably banning of sale and distribution in the hall of alcohol and smoking materials and where appropriate restriction or preferably banning of alcohol and tobacco sales and distribution outside the hall and particularly in its vicinity; ensure that all beverages available are in safe containers.						
II. Providing assistance and guidance for spectators to and from the Sports hall, including, where possible:						
32.- Presence of staff at railway stations, airports, car parks and at main crossroads near the hall, and information on travel possibilities; in stations, signs indicating means of transport to/from hall;						
33.- Where appropriate, segregation of travel and approach routes of rival supporters (including car and coach parks).						
34.- Co-operation with transport authorities, tour operators and transport companies, whose personnel should be specially trained.						
35.- Facilitating the work of accompanying police forces (escorts) through exchange of information on supporters' movements.						
36.- Providing after-match vigilance on supporters' activities (in city centres, on return means of transport, especially trains, etc..) and entertainment.						
37.- Providing information, publicity, etc on desirable behaviour in the language of the visiting supporters, explaining inter alia the standards that the host will expect.						

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MEASURES	A	B	C	D	E	F
38.- Arranging a meeting point outside the hall, a lost children service and a lost property service to be manned at all times.						
39.- Developing contacts with local citizens and regular supporters to explain measures taken for ordinary and for exceptional matches.						
40.- Anticipating the degree of likely press and media interest in a match or tournament, preparing policies for press conferences and planning for consequences of possible events; training sports and police press officers in this respect.						
41.- Co-ordination with police 'spotters', knowing the visiting supporters.						
III. Controlling ticket sales (their quantity being agreed with the organisers and public authorities beforehand, bearing in mind the safe capacity of the sports hall and the need to ensure where appropriate optimal segregation of the different fan groups), including:						
42.- Ticket distribution, and organising ticket sales so that they take place without disturbances.						
43.- Producing tickets in such a way as to render production and use of counterfeit or bogus tickets difficult, simplify control (for ex. by making them machine readable, using appropriate numbering and colour codes, etc.), direct and canalise spectators to their seats and avoid exceeding the authorised capacity of the hall.						
44.- Devising a system for checking and tracing purchasers of tickets where appropriate (e.g. voucher scheme) and defining the role of clubs, sports associations or supporters' clubs in supervising the distribution of allocated tickets, and particularly free and reduced price tickets; wherever possible, the sale of tickets will be computerised.						
45.- Reducing the number of tickets which any one individual may purchase and the number of tickets available to away supporters, and restricting the number of tickets available for purchase in bulk.						

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MEASURES	A	B	C	D	E	F
46.- Where necessary, reducing the overall number of tickets for sale, bearing in mind safety, control and public order factors.						
47.- Controlling tickets at the entrances and preventing illegal entry.						
48.- Informing would-be spectators as soon as possible, through the appropriate national and international channels, when a match is sold out.						
49.- Regular review by sports associations, Clubs and the Police of their lists of known and potential troublemakers.						
IV. Planning of all financial matters related to the match, and particularly matters relative to security and safety well in advance, including:						
50.- Contracting adequate insurance cover for medical, fire, and general accident hazards, and damage caused by supporters within the hall.						
V. Any other matter related to the organisation of the match, such as:						
51.- Preliminary contact between the police and the guest team's country's embassy/consulate, in order to ensure rapid communication in case of need.						
52.- Providing *ad hoc* entertainment programmes suitable for visiting supporters.						
53.- Co-operation with supporters' clubs to obtain their help in avoiding incidents, and making clubs aware of their own responsibilities in safety and security matters.						
54.- Publishing lists of prohibited objects.						
55.- Making useful information available to the fans (bus and other public transport lines to and from the hall, parking facilities, customs provisions and visa requirements, accommodation and eating possibilities and their average prices etc..): where possible, providing appropriate accommodation for visiting supporters.						
56.- Liaising with the media in a spirit of co-operation, particularly concerning information for supporters and the number of media representatives circulating near the playing field.						

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E = Public Authorities (Local or National – specify which) F = Others (specify whom)

MEASURES	A	B	C	D	E	F
57.- Distraction and entertainment of spectators before the game (curtain-raiser match, music, etc.).						
VI. Co-ordination measures						
58.- To ensure appropriate co-ordination, before the match the organisers shall nominate a Safety Manager, in charge of contacts with the public authorities and their consultation, and liaison with the Police and Emergency Services, granting him/her the necessary resources to carry out the tasks for which he/she is responsible, including access to and radio communication with the command post.						
59.- The Safety Manager will evaluate on behalf of the organisers the degree of risk which the match presents, and supervise on their behalf the application of the safety measures mentioned above, and the dissemination of information to spectators on safety measures, particularly concerning objects which may not be introduced in the hall.						
60.- The Safety Manager, in liaison with the representative of the public authorities empowered to authorise the staging of the match and will ensure the implementation of those safety measures which are the organisers' responsibility. For high-risk matches, the Safety Manager will ensure that there are a sufficient number of co-ordination meetings with all parties involved in planning and supervising the staging of the match.						
61.- The Police Department, the Fire Department, and Medical Emergency bodies will each name a representative, who will attend the co-ordination meetings.						
62.- After the match, the Safety Manager will draw up a report on the effectiveness of preventative measures taken, to be sent to the appropriate authorities.						
63.- The Police Commander and the Safety Manager will make contact with the match officials before the match.						

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E = Public Authorities (Local or National – specify which) F = Others (specify whom)

MEASURES	A	B	C	D	E	F
64.- Where appropriate, the public authorities will authorise the match after checking compliance by the organisers with applicable legislation (if any) on the staging of public events and the safety of public buildings, and any other obligation of the organisers, including those listed above.						
65.- The organisers will be informed by the public authorities as soon as possible of any objection to the staging of the match(es) and/or of any particular condition which would have to be fulfilled before the match(es) could take place.						
66.- A Crisis Group, including the Safety Manager, senior representatives of the Police, Fire Department, Medical Emergency, the competing teams, the Sports hall authority and the Public Authorities, will meet in case of need before or during the match, to take urgent decisions where appropriate; arrange a key word known to Crisis Group members only, to be used through the public address system as call in case of need.						
67.- After the match, examine measures taken and draw lessons.						

A = Stadium Owner B = Organiser (specify) C = National Football Association D = UEFA
E = Public Authorities (Local or National – specify which) F = Others (specify whom)

Recommendation No. 1/97 on the use of standard forms for the exchange of police intelligence concerning high risk sports events

The Standing Committee of the European Convention on spectator violence and misbehaviour at sports events and in particular at football matches;

In accordance with Article 9.1.c of the Convention;

Having regard to Articles 1, 3.1.b and 4 of the Convention;

Recalling its 1988 Recommendation on police co-operation (use of advisory police "spotters", preparations for major events);

Recalling its 1991 Recommendation concerning Article 4 of the Convention: international co-operation;

Recalling its Recommendations on measures to be taken by the organisers of football matches and public authorities (Recommendation No. 1/93) and measures to be taken by organisers and public authorities concerning high-risk indoor sports events (Recommendation No. 1/94);

Recalling the Convention for the protection of individuals with regard to automatic processing of personal data (ETS 108);

Recalling Recommendation No. R (87) 15 of the Committee of Ministers to member States regulating the use of personal data in the police sector;

Aware of the need to strengthen measures for combating hooliganism and to improve international co-operation between police forces in connection with major international sports events, in particular international football matches and championship fixtures;

Considering that police co-operation and the exchange of information between police forces in the different localities concerned are key elements of prevention measures aimed at combating spectator violence and misbehaviour;

Noting that the Council of the European Union adopted a Recommendation on 22 April 1996 on guidelines for preventing and restraining disorder connected with football matches;

Anxious to avoid the adoption of two different texts in this sphere;

Recommends that the Parties to the Convention:

1. use the same standard forms, set out in Appendix 1 to the present Recommendation;

2. process the personal data collected on the basis of these forms only for the purposes for which these forms were designed; and

3. destroy the data when they are no longer needed for the purposes for which they were collected, and in any case within 5 years.

APPENDIX 1 to the Recommendation

STANDARD FORMAT FOR THE EXCHANGE OF POLICE INTELLIGENCE AIMED AT REDUCING SPECTATOR VIOLENCE AND MISBEHAVIOUR

COMPETITION FIXTURE

..... V .....

COMPETITION: .....

DATE: .....

VENUE: .....

KICK-OFF TIME: .....

ASSESSMENT AND CATEGORIZATION OF SUPPORT
Please indicate estimated numbers of supporters in brackets.

A	=	peaceful	[ ]
B	=	some potential for confrontation or disorder especially alcohol-related	[ ]
C	=	violent or organisers of violence	[ ]

INTELLIGENCE: .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

These forms should not include names or photographs of individuals or groups.

TRAVEL INFORMATION

..... V .....

AIR TRAVEL

OUTWARD/RETURN JOURNEY

(Please delete as necessary)

Scheduled or Charter Flight: .....

.....

Name of the Travel company: .....

.....

Name of Airline or Air Operator and Flight number: .....

.....

Date/time of departure: .....

Departure airport: .....

.....

Number of supporters on flight: .....

Categorisation of Supporters on flight: .....

.....

.....

Organised or Independent travellers: .....

Date/time of arrival (show local time if appropriate): .....

.....

Arrival Airport: .....

Stop-overs if applicable .....

ACCOMMODATION

Stop-overs en route if applicable and name of Hotel/Pension/Campsite:.....

.....

.....

Hotel/Pension/Campsite at Venue: .....

.....

.....

COMMENTS

TRAVEL INFORMATION

..... V .....

PRIVATE CAR/MINIBUS/CAMPERS/VAN, ETC

OUTWARD/RETURN JOURNEY
(Please delete as necessary)

Description of vehicle: .....

.....

Make/colour: .....

Registration Number (where possible): .....

Number of Passengers: .....

Categorisation of passengers: .....

.....

.....

Organised or independent travellers: .....

Date/time/place of departure: .....

.....

Ferry Company/Ferry Crossing/Date/Time of crossing: .....

.....

Channel tunnel/dates/times: .....

.....

Motorways or other routes: .....

.....

.....

Border Crossing points/times: .....

.....

.....

Time of arrival at venue: .....

ACCOMMODATION

Name of Hotel/Pension/Campsite, etc.: .....

.....

.....

.....

COMMENTS

TRAVEL INFORMATION

.....V.....

RAIL TRAVEL

OUTWARD/RETURN JOURNEY

(Please delete as necessary)

Date/time of train: .....

.....

Departure station:.....

.....

Number of Supporters travelling: .....

.....

Organised of Independent travellers: .....

.....

Ferry company/Date/Time of crossing: .....

.....

Channel tunnel/date/time: .....

.....

Departure station after crossing:.....

.....

Date/time of train: .....

.....

Date/time of arrival: .....

.....

ACCOMMODATION

Stop-overs en route if applicable and name of hotel/pension/campsite: .....

.....

.....

Hotel/pension/campsite at venue: .....

.....

.....

COMMENTS

TRAVEL INFORMATION

.....V.....

COACH TRAVEL
OUTWARD/RETURN JOURNEY

(Please delete as necessary)

Name of Company:.....

.....

Number of coaches: .....

Description of vehicles/Livery: .....

.....

.....

Registration numbers (where possible):.....

Number of passengers on each vehicle: .....

.....

Categorisation of Passengers on each vehicle: .....

Organised or independent travellers:.....

Date/time/place of departure: .....

.....

Ferry company/date/Time of crossing: .....

.....

Channel tunnel/dates/times:.....

.....

Motorways or other routes showing border crossing points/dates/times:.....

.....

.....

Stops/Locations/Times: .....

.....

.....

Estimated time of arrival at venue:.....

.....

ACCOMMODATION

Stop-overs en route if applicable and name of hotel/pension/campsite:.....

.....

.....

Hotel/pension/campsite at venue:.....

.....

.....

COMMENTS

APPENDIX 2 to the Recommendation

Explanatory memorandum

1. European Convention on spectator violence and misbehaviour at sports events and in particular at football matches (1985):

The States Signatories express their determination to control spectator violence and misbehaviour at sports events in the Convention's very first article:

"The Parties, with a view to preventing and controlling violence and misbehaviour by spectators at football matches, undertake, within the limits of their respective constitutional provisions, to take the necessary steps to give effect to the provisions of this Convention".

In this connection, Article 3.1.b stipulates that:

"[The Parties undertake]...to facilitate close co-operation and exchange of appropriate information between the police forces of the different localities involved or likely to be involved".

This provision is supplemented by Article 4 of the Convention, which provides for international co-operation in this sphere.

On the basis of the principles of the Convention, a number of initiatives have already been taken by the Standing Committee.

2. Activities of the Standing Committee (T-RV):

In accordance with Article 9 of the Convention, the Standing Committee has made recommendations and proposals to the Parties on measures to be taken in order to implement the Convention.

In its 1988 Recommendation on police co-operation, the Standing Committee advocated the use of police "spotters" working in an advisory capacity to identify troublemakers or provide advice as to signs of trouble developing at major international sports events:

a. On the use of advisory police "spotters"

That, on the occasion of major international sports events where spectator violence is to be feared, the police authorities from the countries of the participating teams discuss the possibility of arranging for advisory plain-clothes policemen from the visiting country(ies) to assist the police force(s) responsible for the match(es) on potential problems from the visiting supporters (for example, help in identifying known troublemakers, advice on signs of trouble developing).

b. On preparations for major events

That the relevant police authorities consider organising before major international competitions training seminars for senior police officers on the organisation of crowd control measures (before, during and after matches).

In the area of international police co-operation and in accordance with Article 4 of the Convention, comprehensive guidelines were adopted by the Standing Committee in its 1991 Recommendation. These guidelines include numerous suggestions for co-operation in maintaining order at international football matches.

Two topics focused more specifically on the exchange of information:

1. The role of visiting police in the host country

It is suggested that the foreign police authority may be able to supply the host police with three types of information, while bearing in mind that this information is subject to any international and national provisions with regard to the right of privacy and data protection:

a. traffic information on numbers of spectators, dates, routes, means of travel and arrangements for accommodation;
b. intelligence identifying known troublemakers who may travel to the football event, their methods of operation, and known or suspected intentions;
c. tactical intelligence identifying known troublemakers who have travelled to the event and - of even greater importance - actual intentions to engage in violence and disorder at particular times and places, and predictions from the mood of a group that violence is about to take place.

2. Traffic management

It is suggested that, shortly before an event, each source country send a traffic telex advising the police in their own country, carriers and transit and host countries of the known travel plans of visiting supporters.

As well as listing individual groups, tour operators, routes, accommodation and dates, it is helpful to summarise this information at the start of the traffic telex to show the total number of supporters involved and sub-totals broken down by main travel route (air, sea ferry, coach, car etc). Where possible the summary and individual details should be categorised as follows:

A - No trouble expected;
B - Slight possibility of trouble;
C - Warning: possible risk of trouble.

Police co-operation and information exchange also form part of the security measures set out in two more recent Recommendations adopted by the Standing Committee (Recommendations Nos. 1/93 and 1/94):

"Facilitating the work of accompanying police forces (escorts) through exchange of information on supporters' movements."

The more specific initiatives of the Council of the European Union in the sphere of information exchange, *inter alia* by adopting standard forms for the uniform presentation of police intelligence reports, are appreciable and may be considered as complementing the efforts of the Council of Europe.

However, it must be remembered that the Recommendation of the Council of the European Union is limited to the fifteen members of the Union and not easily applicable, therefore, to

those States Parties to the Convention which are not EU members, it would be sensible to avoid adopting two different texts in this sphere.

In this respect, the adoption of the standard forms set out in Appendix 1 to the present Recommendation could facilitate the exchange of information advocated in the Convention and the Standing Committee's recommendations.

These forms have been slightly modified further to the suggestions made, by the Project Group on data protection, within the context of the Convention for the protection of individuals with regard to automatic processing of personal data (ETS N° 108).

Resolution No. 1/97 on the use of non-discriminatory terms

The Standing Committee (T-RV) of the European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports Events and in particular at Football Matches;

Having regard to Article 9 of the Convention;

Having regard to its recommendations of 1989, 1991, 1/93 and 1/94;

Bearing in mind the progress made in controlling spectator violence and misbehaviour since the Convention came into force in November 1985;

Decides that:

In the explanatory reports to its 1989 Recommendation on Ticket Sales and its 1991 Recommendation on Police Co-operation and in the standard checklists of measures to be taken, set out in the appendices to Recommendations Nos.1/93 and 1/94,

The term "segregation" shall be replaced by "separation" wherever it occurs.

Statement on fences and barriers (1997)

"The consequences of major outbreaks of spectator violence and misbehaviour in the 1980s included, inevitably, restrictive measures such as the erection of perimeter fences and obstacles to protect the playing area. This has led to restricted views and a less welcoming environment.

Certain measures which could eventually make it possible to remove perimeter fences have been identified.

The Standing Committee:

Notes these with satisfaction and looks forward to the day when such fences and barriers will no longer be needed.

Considers that the basic prerequisites for this, developed to a sufficient standard, include:

- The introduction of all seater and numbered seats stadia, equipped with closed-circuit television and command and control posts.

- Adequate management of ticket sales.

- The improvement of crowd control management techniques (both by police forces and by football bodies), with a growing role for stewards illustrating the shift towards self-policing and self-responsibility.

- Better national and European police co-operation for the identification of potential trouble makers and better security.

- The introduction of appropriate legislation, with effective sanctions for convicted offenders.

All Parties to the Convention agree to work in the same direction so that major matches can be sources of peaceful enjoyment.

The example of Euro 96 shows that if all other measures are in place, perimeter fences can be removed and police presence reduced in stadia.

At its next meeting, the Standing Committee aims to adopt a strategy to achieve this."

European Prize for Sports Facilities

The current rules of the European Prize for Sports Facilities, adopted by the Standing Committee, are not reproduced in this Volume, but can be found on the Council of Europe's homepage on Sport: http://culture.coe.fr

Part Five

Work of the Standing Committee

Summary of report of 1st meeting of the Standing Committee (1986)

The Standing Committee considered:

- that in the light of experience during the 1985-1986 season, it seemed that the approach and the provisions of the Convention were broadly appropriate and adequate;
- that nearly all states (both Contracting Parties and Signatory States) had taken extensive measures to incorporate the provisions of the Convention either into domestic practice or into legislation;
- that while it was as yet too early to come to firm conclusions, it was reasonable to express satisfaction at progress achieved, and the mainly successful efforts made to reduce spectator violence in the past year;
- that it was therefore premature to propose possible amendments to the Convention;
- that the widest applicability of the Convention would be a further encouragement to the work of all Parties;
- that further attention needed to be given to co-operation between all the authorities concerned in the matters of searches on entry to stadia, control of alcohol and in improving stadia to meet modern requirements.

Summary of report of 2nd meeting of the Standing Committee (1987)

The Standing Committee, at its 2nd meeting, under Article 9 of the Convention:

- monitored the application of the Convention and reviewed its provisions;
- noted a continuing slight reduction in spectator violence associated with football matches in the 1986-87 season;
- considered that precautions were still vital both inside and outside stadia;
- decided not to propose any amendment to the Convention;
- adopted three recommendations to the Parties;
- noted that many Contracting Parties, and observers were preparing educational and social measures for the prevention of spectator violence;
- elected a vice-chairman.

Summary of report of 3rd meeting of the Standing Committee (1988)

The Standing Committee:

- monitored the application of the Convention and reviewed its provisions;
- did not consider it necessary to propose any amendments to the Convention;
- noted that, while there was a continuing and perceptible decline in the number of incidents involving spectator violence inside stadia, some of these were major incidents outside stadia;
- noted the continuing need for full co-operation between public and football authorities and the successes achieved when this existed;
- reviewed the obligations of the parties as far as the European Football Championships were concerned, and agreed on a number of precautionary, bilateral measures to be taken;
- discussed measures designed to reduce the likelihood of fireworks, smoke-bombs, etc. being brought into stadia;
- agreed to hold its next meeting on 19 and 20 July 1988;
- appointed Mr P Lee (United Kingdom) to act as Chairman of the Standing Committee until the next meeting;
- expressed its gratitude to Mr D Teasdale on his chairmanship since the committee first met.

Summary of report of 4th meeting of the Standing Committee (1988)

The Standing Committee:

- adopted two recommendations to Contracting Parties on police co-operation;
- noted with pleasure that thirteen States had ratified the Convention, and that a further six had signed it;
- noted that the decline in incidents inside stadia continued;
- noted with satisfaction the excellent co-operation provided for the European Football Championships in June 1988;
- gave a first reading to a draft document providing guidelines for ticket sales;
- gave a first reading to a draft document setting out a 'comprehensive report on measures to counter hooliganism' requested by the sports ministers at their 13th Informal Meeting at Athens, 1-2 June 1988;
- agreed to prepare for a comparative transnational research project into the causes of hooliganism to start in 1990 or 1992;
- elected Mr Peter Lee (UK) Chairman of the committee for two years.

Summary of report of 5th meeting of the Standing Committee (1989)

The Standing Committee

- noted the final reports of the German authorities on the European Football Championships, 1988;
- noted preliminary reports on the preparation of the World Cup, 1990, and discussed arrangements for the sale of tickets for it;
- adopted a recommendation on guidelines for the control of ticket sales at high risk matches;
- agreed to submit to the 6th Conference of European Ministers responsible for Sport (31 May to 1 June 1989) the text of a comprehensive report on measures to counter hooliganism, containing 70 proposals;
- agreed to submit to the same conference proposals for a transnational research project on the changing nature, causes and long-term policies on spectator violence and football;
- discussed some consequences of the decision, subject to certain conditions, of UEFA to readmit English clubs to European competitions in 1990;
- welcomed the presence of the representative of the Trevi group on football hooliganism;
- elected Mr R. Kramer (Netherlands) as Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee for two years.

Summary of report of 6th meeting of the Standing Committee (1989)

The Standing Committee

- discussed
  - i. methods of improving the implementation of Article 5 of the Convention (Identification and Treatment of Offenders);
  - ii. guidelines for co-operation in the policing of international football matches

and agreed to examine draft recommendations on these topics at its next meeting;

- held a preliminary exchange of views on safety of spectators in stadia, exchanged information on national developments on this subject, agreed to prepare a draft text in the course of 1990, and agreed to examine proposals to be submitted by the Secretariat on a possible architectural competition for designs to improve safety in attractive facilities;
- examined progress with the research project into hooliganism at international matches and a number of pilot preventative projects;
- exchanged views on preparations for the World Cup in 1990, in particular arrangements for ticket sales;
- agreed to hold its next (7th) meeting at Strasbourg on 25 and 26 January 1990, and noted that Italy had kindly agreed to organise the 8th meeting in Rome on 14-15 June 1990.

Summary of report of 7th meeting of the Standing Committee (1990)

The Standing Committee:

- adopted a recommendation to Parties on the identification and treatment of offenders (Article 5 of the Convention);
- gave further consideration to a draft recommendation on co-operation in policing of international football matches (Article 4 of the Convention);
- continued its exchange of views on the preparations for the World Cup in 1990;
- proceeded with the preparation of draft text on safety at sports Facilities, and of a design competition for architectural students;
- welcomed the consolidated research report into spectator behaviour at Euro 88 and approved plans for further research at the World Cup;
- welcomed the presence as observers of Hungary, Turkey and of FIFA (Fédération Internationale de Football Association).

Summary of report of 8th meeting of the Standing Committee (1990)

The Standing Committee:

- gave a first reading to a draft recommendation on safety at stadia;
- revised the situation, as far as spectator violence and hooliganism was concerned, at the World Cup, 1990;
- adopted the principles of an architectural competition on safe facilities;
- reviewed progress with its research project into spectator behaviour at the World Cup;
- examined various national initiatives to reduce spectator violence;
- decided to hold its 9th meeting at Strasbourg on 24 and 25 January 1991;
- paid tribute to the outgoing Chairman, Mr Lee, and elected Mr Kramer Chairman, and, subject to confirmation, Mr Ravazzolo Vice-Chairman.

Summary of report of 9th meeting of the Standing Committee (1991)

The Standing Committee:

- adopted a recommendation to Parties on the promotion of safety at stadia (Article 3.4 and 6 of the Convention);
- adopted a recommendation to Parties on guidelines for police co-operation at international tournaments (Article 4 of the Convention);

- adopted its regulations with regard to its participation in the European Prize for Young Architects on Safety in Sports Facilities organised by CONI[7] in co-operation with the Secretary General of the Council of Europe;

- congratulated the Italian authorities on the organisation of the World Cup 1990 and exchanged views on the reports they submitted;

- reviewed progress in preparing the report of the research working party on spectator behaviour at the World Cup.

Summary of report of 10th meeting of the Standing Committee (1991)

The Standing Committee:

- updated its list of national correspondents for bilateral contacts on football hooliganism;

- considered that there seemed to be evidence of a slight decline overall in incidents of spectator violence and misbehaviour, though incidents outside stadia still gave cause for concern;

- authorised the Chairman and Secretariat to discuss with the Italian National Olympic Committee the conditions under which the 2nd edition of the European Prize for Young Architects on Spectator Safety should be organised;

- discussed the results of an enquiry into racial abuse and discrimination at football matches and decided to continue its study of this problem at its next meeting;

- examined preparations for the European Football Championships, Sweden June 1992, and agreed to continue discussions in a working party for the finalists and transit countries on 2-3 April 1992;

- decided unanimously to invite representatives of the United States organising committee for the 1994 World Cup as observers to its next meeting, to be held in Sweden, 11-12 June 1992;

- heard a report on progress with the work carried out by the Committee's working party on Research;

- decided to prepare, for its 11th meeting, an evaluation of the Convention over the past 6 years with a view to organising priorities for the Standing Committee's future work.

Summary of report of 11th meeting of the Standing Committee (1992)

The Standing Committee:

- stressed the need for the highest standards to be applied to safety matters in sports facilities, particularly where temporary stands were concerned;

[7] CONI: Comitato Olimpico Nazionale Italiano

- agreed to study the possibility of transforming its Recommendation No. 1/91 on Safety in Stadia into a possible Protocol to the European Convention;

- took note of action taken by the organisers of Euro 92 in respect of the organisation of the Championship;

- decided to set up a working party entrusted with proposing guidelines for a protocol of agreement setting out the respective roles and responsibilities of the organisers of major sports events and national public authorities;

- elected Mr R. Kramer (Netherlands) as its Chairman and Mr J. Beorlegui (Spain) as its Vice-Chairman for the forthcoming two years;

- decided to hold its 12th meeting in Strasbourg on 26-27 November 1992.

Summary of report of 12th meeting of the Standing Committee (1992)

The Standing Committee:

- welcomed the Republic of Slovenia as Contracting Party to the Convention;

- modified its Recommendation No. 1/91 on Safety in Stadia to include proper checks of temporary stands;

- warmly congratulated the organisers of Euro 92 for the report on the successful organisation of the Championship, and decided to discuss a full evaluation of Euro 92 at its next meeting;

- decided to set up a working party entrusted with urgently examining the matter of racial and xenophobic abuse and discrimination in sport;

- decided to hold its 13th meeting in Strasbourg on 3-4 June 1993.

Summary of report of 13th meeting of the Standing Committee (1993)

The Standing Committee:

- welcomed the Republic of Croatia and the Slovak Republic as Contracting Parties to the Convention;

- adopted Recommendation No. 1/93 on Measures to be taken by the organisers of football matches and public authorities;

- took note of the results of its working party on racial and xenophobic abuse and discrimination at football matches;

- decided to set up a working party entrusted with preparing specific recommendations and guidelines to counter spectator violence and misbehaviour and indoor sports events;

- decided to hold its 14th meeting in Strasbourg on 1-2 June 1994.

Summary of report of 14th meeting of the Standing Committee (1994)

The Standing Committee:

- reviewed the state of signatures and ratifications of the Convention;
- adopted the report of its 13th meeting;
- discussed recent events of interest to the Committee, and in particular the co-ordination with UEFA of assistance to countries of Central and Eastern Europe;
- was informed on the proceedings of its Working Party on Indoor Sports and adopted Recommendation No. 1/94 on measures to be taken by organisers and public authorities concerning high-risk indoor sports events;
- was informed of the work of the two meetings of the Working Party on the preparation of the World Cup USA '94, held a discussion with representatives of FIFA and UEFA regarding the preparation of the event and decided that an evaluation meeting would be held, hopefully with the participation of representatives of the World Cup Organising Committee, the FBI, FIFA and UEFA in the early autumn;
- was informed of the preparations for the 1996 European Football Championships (United Kingdom);
- considered the question of racial and xenophobic abuse and discrimination at football matches and approved the holding of a meeting of a working party on this question, it being understood that it should take a positive and constructive attitude to the problem of racism in sport, situated in the overall context of fair play.
- reviewed the national reports received from States Parties to the Convention and the future work of the Standing Committee and agreed to set up a Working Party to study problems connected with the exchange of intelligence information;
- was informed of the results of the second edition of the European Prize for architects of sports facilities, with special reference to safety problems;
- invited the Secretariat to prepare, for its 15th meeting in 1995, a draft amendment to the Rules of Procedure to provide for a second Vice-Chair;
- re-elected the holders of the Chair and Vice-Chair for a period of two years;
- decided to hold its next meeting in Strasbourg on either 15-16 or 22-23 June depending on the European Parliament's calendar of meetings.

Summary of report of 15th meeting of the Standing Committee (1995)

The Standing Committee

- reviewed the state of signatures and ratifications of the Convention;
- approved the report of its 14th meeting;

- adopted its revised Rules of Procedure as they appear in this report, and requested nominations for the post of second Vice-Chair.

- thanked and congratulated Portugal for the successful holding of the 8th Conference of European Ministers responsible for Sport, Lisbon, 17-18 May 1995, and noted that in its Resolution on Tolerance and Sport, the Conference had invited the Standing Committee, among other things, "to intensify that part of its work which is devoted to the struggle against all forms of discrimination and intolerance and to draw up a plan of action to this end;" and had, in the Resolution on European Sports Co-operation, decided to "give high priority to the efficient application" of the Convention.

- noted the invitation by the Netherlands authorities to hold a major manifestation on tolerance and fair play in early 1996, and agreed to discuss the preparation of the action plan and the manifestation (see below).

- took note of the Secretariat's oral report on the state of preparation of the Sports Sector budget for 1996, noting in particular that the Ministers' Deputies had that day approved the programme of priority activities presented by the Strategy Group of the CDDS. This included an activity on Tolerance and Sport as well as the work of the Standing Committee as a whole.

- agreed to participate in the preparation of the major manifestation on tolerance and fair play to take place in the Netherlands in early 1996;

- decided to set up a working party to this end, with the participation of UEFA and other international sports organisations. This working party will hold its first meeting on 10 - 11 October 1995;

- asked the Secretariat, in consultation with the Chair, to amend the discussion paper submitted by the Netherlands authorities "Elements for an Action Plan on Tolerance and Sport" in the light of the debate; and to submit it, in the first instance, to the Bureau of the CDDS at its September meeting.

- took note of the national reports presented, including the 16 supplied to the Secretariat prior to the meeting as well as those distributed or orally presented at the meeting;

- invited the Secretariat to examine with the CDDS the possibility of including a seminar on violence and safety questions in the SPRINT programme;

- noted that the Polish authorities were holding an international conference on this subject on 26 October 1995;

- took note of the oral reports by the United Kingdom and UEFA on the preparations being made for Euro 96 and agreed to the United Kingdom's proposal to constitute an ad hoc working party (with the participation of UEFA) on the question, once the sixteen finalist countries were known. It was agreed that the working party could also involve non-participating transit countries who wished to take part in its work, and would meet as soon as possible in the New Year. The United Kingdom delegation and the Secretariat would propose a date (January 1996) as soon as possible.

- agreed that it was necessary to verify the legal relationship between the relevant provisions of the Convention applying the Schengen Agreement and those of the European Convention on Spectator Violence, and asked the Secretariat to prepare a legal opinion on the compatibility of

the two texts and the likely situation regarding which would take precedence over the other in the case of conflict. It also noted that the principles of the Council of Europe Convention for the protection of individuals with regard to automatic processing of personal data and those of Committee of Ministers' Recommendation No. R (87) 15 regulating the use of personal data in the police sector, were incorporated into the Schengen Convention (respectively in Article 126, paragraph 1, and Article 129).

- expressed its appreciation of Italy's work in funding and organising the 1996 European Prize for architects of sports facilities (3rd edition), its satisfaction with its development and adopted the Regulations concerning the competition.

- under the terms of its revised Rules of Procedure, unanimously elected Mr Roland Chatard (France) to serve as second Vice-Chair, and decided that exceptionally his term of office would be for one year, until the election of the Chair and first Vice-Chair at its 16th meeting in 1996.

- invited the Secretariat, in consultation with the Chair, to fix a date for its 16th meeting, preferably in England (6-7 June), once the arrangements for Euro 96 were confirmed by the United Kingdom authorities.

Summary of report of 16th meeting of the Standing Committee (1996)

The Standing Committee:

- reviewed the state of signatures and ratifications of the Convention;

- took note of the information provided by the Italian delegation regarding the architectural prize and renewed its thanks to Italy for its commitment to this important project;

- approved the report of its 15th meeting held in 1995;

Regarding the Round Table on Sport, Tolerance and Fair Play (Amsterdam, 11 April 1996),

1. took note of the oral presentation given by the Chair on the Round Table, and congratulated the Netherlands authorities on a successful initiative;

2. took note of the Amsterdam Declaration;

3. agreed to the setting up of a joint working party with the CDDS to ensure the follow-up to the Declaration, and to incorporate in this body the Polish proposal to set up a "Fair Play Commission";

4. congratulated UEFA on incorporating an element of the "Europe for Tolerance and Fair Play" campaign in Euro 96.

Regarding the Recommendation of the Council of the European Union on Guidelines for Preventing and Restraining Disorder connected with Football Matches,

5. expressed its appreciation of the interest shown by the Council of the European Union in matters concerning the prevention of violence related to football;

6. agreed to consider at a future meeting the possibility of adopting the Recommendation as a Recommendation of the Standing Committee;

7. asked the Secretariat to enter into contact with the Secretariat of the Council of the European Union in order to explore the possibility of establishing formal relations between the Standing Committee and the Police Co-operation Working Group.

Regarding the European Parliament Resolution on hooliganism and the free movement of football spectators,

8. expressed its appreciation of the interest shown by the European Parliament in matters concerning the prevention of violence related to football;

9. asked the Secretariat to circulate copies of the text, together with the report prepared by Mrs Claudia Roth, to all members of the Standing Committee for future consideration.

Took note of the reports of the two meetings of the Ad hoc Working Party on the preparation of Euro 96;

Thanked the delegation of the United Kingdom and the representatives of UEFA for their last-minute reports on the preparations for the championships and wished them every success;

Thanked UEFA for generously providing tickets enabling delegates to the Committee to attend the opening ceremony and match of the championship the following day;

Agreed to hold a de-briefing meeting concerning Euro 96 at a date to be fixed by the Secretariat in consultation with the Chair (see item 8 below);

Agreed to set up an Ad hoc Working Party on technical problems to study the questions of stadium bans, ticketing systems and the sale of alcohol;

Noted that the countries expressing an interest in participating in the Ad hoc Working Party were Belgium, France, Greece, the Netherlands, Slovakia and the United Kingdom;

Agreed to hold the first meeting of the Ad hoc Working Party, as well as the Euro 96 de-briefing meeting, in Strasbourg during the three-day period 13-15 November 1996;

Asked the Secretariat to initiate a study of the impact of data protection rules on the transmission of criminal intelligence with regard to sports events, and agreed to postpone consideration of this item until such time as the study was ready;

Asked the Secretariat to examine, in consultation with the French and United Kingdom delegations, the possibility of running a seminar on the training of stewards in the near future;

Elected Juan Ramón Beorlegui Ibars (Spain) to the Chair; Roland Chatard (France) to First Vice-Chair; and Odd-Roar Thorsen (Norway) to Second Vice-Chair each to serve for a period of two years counting from 8 July 1996, being the anniversary of the election of the present holders of these offices;

Decided to hold its next meeting in Strasbourg on 5-6 June 1997.

Summary of report of 17th meeting of the Standing Committee (1997)

The Standing Committee:

Reviewed the state of signatures and ratifications of the Convention;

Approved the report of its 16th meeting held in 1996;

Took note of the report of the meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Party on practical problems and the assessment of Euro 96, and adopted the conclusions of the Working Party recommending that the existing texts on the following subjects should not be amended:

a. perimeter fences;
b. the separation of spectators and ticket sales;
c. sale and consumption of alcohol within and around stadia;

Adopted a statement on fences and barriers in stadia;

Adopted Resolution No. 1/97 on the use of non-discriminatory terms;

Decided to set up an Ad Hoc Working Party for the 1998 Football World Cup. As it was not yet known which teams had qualified, the members of this Working Party could only be appointed towards the end of November 1997. Countries which did not qualify would be entitled to take part in the meetings of this Working Party as observers;

Took note of the Recommendation adopted by the Committee of Ministers on rehabilitation through sport for people with disabilities in Bosnia and Herzegovina and asked its members to consider to what extent their countries could contribute to this programme;

Adopted Recommendation No. 1/97 on the use of standard forms for the exchange of police intelligence concerning high risk sports events;

Instructed the Chair to amend and adopt the final version of the rules for the 4th edition of the Architecture Prize;

Instructed the Secretariat to send the final version of the rules to the Committee members;

Asked all the delegates to publicise the prize more widely in their country;

Instructed the Working Group to continue investigating the needs for common training for stewards;

Noted that the countries wishing to participate in this Working Group were the United Kingdom, Belgium, France, Poland and the Netherlands;

Decided to invite UEFA to the Working Group meetings;

Decided to hold the Working Group meeting on 15 April 1998;

Appointed its Chair, Mr Juan Ramon Beorlegui Ibars and its Vice-Chair, Mr Roland Chatard as members of the Group on compliance with commitments.

Took note of the document containing a list, drawn up in 1991, of national correspondents for bilateral contacts on matters connected with football hooliganism;

Asked the participants to send the Secretariat the names of their national correspondents in order to update the list;

Decided to hold its next meeting on 9 and 10 June 1998 in Paris.

Summary of report of 18th meeting of the Standing Committee (1998)

The Standing Committee,

Reviewed the state of signatures and ratifications of the Convention;

Took note of publicity for the 4th edition and thanked the CONI for its contribution towards the funding and organisation of the Prize;

Took note of the progress of activities of the Working Party on Stewarding;

Invited other countries to submit any proposals for the draft report on common basic principles to the Secretariat for forwarding to the ad hoc editorial group co-ordinator;

Encouraged those countries planning to implement a stewarding system to attend the next Working Group meeting;

Took note of the way in which the project on compliance with commitments was carried out in Spain;

Noted for future reference the observations and recommendations of the Examining Group;

Thanked Spain for participating in the project and congratulated the Spanish authorities and the members of the Examining Group on their work and exemplary co-operation;

Invited the Parties to the Convention to sign up to forthcoming stages of the project.

Drew the attention of the World Cup organisers, and in particular of all those with direct responsibility for making barrier checks (Organising Committee officials, police officers and stewards), to the dangers of pyrotechnic devices (such as fountains, flares and flare-guns) and other objects which could be used as projectiles;

Recommended that they include such articles on a list of objects banned from stadiums, confiscate them if discovered and bar individuals in whose possession they are found from stadiums for the duration of the championships;

Requested the French delegation to convey the Standing Committee's message to the World Cup organisers;

Agreed to resume consideration of this issue at the World Cup evaluation meeting, which would also look into the preparations for Euro 2000;

Elected the following to a new two-year term of office:

a. Chair, Mr Juan Ramon Beorlegui Ibars (Spain);
b. first Vice-Chair, Mr Roland Chatard (France);
c. second Vice-Chair, Mr Odd-Roar Thorsen (Norway);

Decided to hold its next meeting in Strasbourg on 9 and 10 June 1999.

Part Six

Work of the Committee for the Development of Sport concerning Spectator Violence

Sprint seminar on "Sport and the Law"
(Rome, 29-31 October 1997)

Conclusions (extract)

The participants in the Sprint Seminar on "Sport and the law", held in Rome from 29 to 31 October 1997:

Considering that the seminar is a sequel and follow-up to the work already carried out in this field by the CDDS (Council of Europe Committee for the Development of Sport), especially at the seminars held in Malta and Paris, which have already influenced legislation in several member states of the CDDS;

Bearing in mind the main aims of the Council of Europe and the fundamental principles of the European Convention on Human Rights;

Encouraged by the Final Declaration adopted at the Second Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Member States of the Council of Europe, which recognises "the role of sport in promoting social integration, particularly among young people";

Aware of the legal issues increasingly implicit in sport, as well as the impact of legal instruments of the European institutions in this field;

adopt the following conclusions:

...

2. The combating of violence

They consider that the European Convention on Violence remains valid and relevant;

They reaffirm the importance of close legal co-operation between governmental authorities and sports organisations;

They stress the need to harmonise standards and procedures, especially in respect of UEFA regulations, governmental measures and measures proposed by the Standing Committee;

They call on all countries, even those not yet parties to the Convention, to make uniform use of the check lists;

Being aware that combating violence is not simply a matter of police action;

They propose that the Standing Committee establish close European co-operation with regard to the identification and treatment of offenders, pursuant to Article 5 of the Convention;

...

5. In the light of the foregoing, the participants:

Considering that, in general terms, the approximation of legal rules remains a key concern for the world of sport;

Aware that a great deal of work remains to be done in this field in order to approach an ideal situation;

Urge those states which have not yet signed and ratified the Convention on Violence and the Anti-Doping Convention to do so, as these two conventions form one of the key factors for such approximation.

...

Sprint Seminar on Combating Hooliganism,
(Berlin, 26-27 November 1998)

CONCLUSIONS

The participants at the SPRINT seminar on combating hooliganism, held in Berlin on 26 and 27 November 1998, heard and discussed talks by experts on questions concerning, *inter alia*, crowd management inside and outside stadiums, relations with supporters and international co-operation.

The seminar provided the opportunity for a judicious exchange of knowledge and in-depth experience of preventive measures and the control of violence in sport.

The participants agreed as follows:

1. Crowd management inside stadiums

Crowd management requires a planned and integrated approach in which the key points are:

- efficient crowd management, including a system of stewarding;
- stadium design, wherever possible including spectator seating, control rooms and video surveillance;
- efficient management of ticket sales and separation of supporters;
- effective prosecution of troublemakers.

In addition,

- a careful balance must be struck between the protection of spectators and the maintenance of law and order;
- sports clubs must establish a culture of safety at all levels.

2. Control of spectators outside stadiums

- The participants stress that law and order and public safety are fundamental principles of democracy: accordingly, the police must treat people correctly when managing crowds or dealing with disturbances.
- Security measures must not be confined to supervising spectators in the vicinity of the stadium but must also include controlling spectator movements before and after the match.

3. Relations with supporters

- The participants believe that football fans must be considered primarily as people wanting to watch a football match for their entertainment, and not as a potential danger.
- It is important that fans be consulted and involved in decisions that concern them.

- Relations with supporters must be based on a long-term strategy and on lasting personal contacts. The same applies to the financing of projects in this field.
- The participants also stress the importance of educational, social and cultural measures and strategies in preventing violence.

4. International co-operation

The Council of Europe's Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour constitutes the legal framework and basis for measures to prevent and control violence.

Each country must, of course, adopt national legislation and make the relevant judicial arrangements to implement the various measures recommended by the Convention and the Standing Committee.

At local level, clear regulations must be laid down by the owners of sports facilities and the organisers of sports events.

To be effective, international co-operation must be brought into play well in advance.

The Standing Committee, which is composed of experts from governments, police forces and sports associations, is still the only appropriate body for organising effective international co-operation between European countries. Contacts established within the Standing Committee on the occasion of major sporting events are very useful and must be fostered. In this connection, the participants stress the need to keep the list of national correspondents up to date with a view to maintaining bilateral contacts for Euro 2000.

General conclusions

While taking account of the legal, economic and political differences between countries, it is necessary to work together and to devise joint strategies for dealing with the problems of hooliganism.

The participants thanked the German authorities, in particular the Ministry of the Interior and the Willy Weyer Academy, for their assistance in organising this seminar in Berlin.